

Rapid Growth of Container Industry

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The ANNALIST

A Journal of Finance, Commerce and Economics

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY

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Vol. 49, No. 1269

New York, Friday, May 14, 1937

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THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK

Statistical records of production and trade continue to make excellent showings. The buying power of two recently "submerged" sections of the population, factory employes and farmers, is at some kind of a new high record. Retail trade decreased less than expected in April. The chief unfavorable developments are new strikes, a renewed decline in commodity prices and unsettlement of business confidence by official "forecasts."

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ACTIVITY in leading industries has continued practically undiminished. The automobile industry, for the time being free from serious strikes, has contributed to the prevailing industrial stability by expanding output slightly at a time which ordinarily witnesses the first sharp seasonal recession. That the motor industry is expected to continue to play this rôle for some time is indicated by predictions from Detroit that the current rate of actual production, which is at a level only 8 per cent below the all-time high record of 153,807 cars and trucks in the week ended April 20, 1929, will continue through May and June. It is further indicated by the numerous plans for plant expansion and decentralization recently announced by leading manufacturers.

The failure of General Motors sales to consumers in the United States in April to equal the previous all-time high record of 200,117 units, established in April, 1936, was said to be the result of inadequate dealer stocks following recent labor disputes. That the corporation could have delivered more cars if they had been available is suggested also by preliminary registrations figures for three States, which show that manufacturers that were little affected by strikes made some rather remarkable sales gains in April. In these three States (Delaware, South Carolina and Wisconsin) General Motors new passenger car registrations were up 13 per cent from April, 1936; but Ford was up 60, Graham 20, Nash 178, Packard 62 and Studebaker 49 per cent.

On the two major sectors, industrial and agricultural regions, latest statistics indicate a continuation of favorable

near-term conditions. Factory payrolls in New York State, adjusted for seasonal variation, registered another sharp advance in April, and if as frequently happens this increase is paralleled by conditions throughout the country the national payrolls index (seasonally adjusted) will advance to 1.2 per cent above the 1923-25 level. The cost of living continued its steady advance in April, but payrolls have continued to advance at such a fast rate that real wages are now considerably higher than in any other time in the history of the country, with the possible exception of the early part of the World War.

Rural buying power has also increased. Cash farm income in March rose to a new high record for the entire recovery. The general price level is still lower than in the immediate predepression period, and the exchange value of the farmer's dollar with respect to the things the farmer buys is slightly higher than it was in 1929, so that for all practical purposes it can be stated that rural buying power is now virtually as great as it has ever been, with the exception of the period of abnormally high wartime farm prices. With the government again disbursing liberal sums to the farmers under the Soil Conservation Act, and with present prospects for large crops, there is ample basis for the heavy sales of agricultural equipment reported on another page of this issue, as well as for the expectation of further gains.

In this connection two items in the current report of the New York Cotton Exchange Service are of interest. The first is that fertilizer tag sales for April confirm previous indications that the amount of fertilizer applied to cotton this year is larger than for many years. The

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second concerns the rapid growth of the use of tractors in the South. The Farm Implement News has estimated that on April 1, 1937, there were 210,088 tractors on farms in the ten principal cotton-producing States, as against 111,839 on April 1, 1930.

The outlook for large crops at high prices (unless the current price slump continues considerably further), plus lower costs through increased mechanization, plus government handouts for soil conservation, is resulting also in another spurt in sales of automobiles in agricultural regions and in sales of mail-order houses. On a seasonally adjusted basis Montgomery Ward sales reached a new high record for all time in April by an almost incredibly large margin.

Retail trade throughout the country in urban as well as rural areas has held up better than was to have been expected in view of recent reports of a slump in April. The Federal Reserve Board's index of department store sales declined only 1 point from March and the International Statistical Bureau's index of consumer expenditures was only slightly lower than in March.

The chief unfavorable developments have been new strikes and renewed weakness in commodity prices. All of the March rise in The Annalist sensitive price index has been canceled as a result of further declines in steel scrap prices. Moody's index of spot prices of fifteen speculative commodities has broken through the bottom of the January-February range. The printcloth quotation mentioned in these columns last week has broken its former support level. These declines have naturally served to dry up the recent slight improvement in advance buying in certain markets such as the cotton cloth market and to place the burden of maintaining the present level of industrial production still more definitely on the still extensive backlogs of unfilled orders.

Aside from the recent decline in commodity and stock prices and the government bond market episode, which may be put down as minor incidents to the extent that they represent healthy corrections of temporarily unsound situations, whatever change there is in the general outlook is the result of intangible influences, such as worry over the price of gold, the Wagner act and similar factors that fall under the general classification of political influences. Until recent times it was considered unethical and unwise for government officials to make predictions concerning general business prospects, but times have changed.

Forecasting by government officials falls under three broad classifications: (1) direct forecasts, (2) explanations accompanying some change in policy, (3) indirect forecasts.

Direct forecasts, of course, are still recognized as politically unwise if not unethical. The practice of the Hoover administration in this respect was probably more notoriously reprehensible than anything that has happened under the New Deal. At the same time wise men discounted the Hooverian assurances that prosperity was just around the corner, in the same way that wise men discounted the universal "bullish" utterances of men prominent in Wall Street. It was well understood that any one who would "sell America short" was supposed to be popularly regarded as a fool or a scoundrel. The characteristic that distinguishes official direct forecasts under the New Deal (such as the President's statements that steel and copper prices were too high) is that they may be either "bullish" or "bearish." Although one cannot help admiring the

candor which prompts a "bearish" as well as a "bullish" forecast, the fact remains that a "bearish" forecast, coming from high official quarters, may have and has evidently actually had an adverse effect on general business sentiment.

Explanations accompanying changes in policy are harmful to the extent that they are usually partly, if not largely,

song and dance of the average business man today is that the price of gold must come down because imports into this country are excessive.

The fact is that there are only three sources of our admittedly excessive gold imports: (1) newly mined gold, (2) dehoarding and (3) trinkets. The normal effect of increased gold mining is to raise commodity prices. World prices

limits are to dehoarding, which, so far as this country is concerned, is a result of two main influences: (1) repatriation of gold shipped out of this country prior to the debasement of the dollar and (2) movement of funds to this country because of unsettled political conditions abroad. There are, in turn, two classes of people who shipped gold out prior to March, 1933. One class consisted of people who wanted the dollar devalued and urged devaluation. It would be impossible to find language suitable to describe the morals and ethics of that class. The other consisted of people who, while opposed to debasement, nevertheless believed it inevitable and, to protect themselves, gambled that devaluation was coming. The meanest thing that can be said about such people is merely that they were shrewd. In any event, there must obviously be some practical limit to the amount of gold imports from this source. The same observation applies to the melting of "old gold," i. e., trinkets.

Hence it is clear that the present anomalous situation with respect to gold imports will eventually be corrected by automatic forces now actively in process of development. The only question is how far prices must rise before the automatic correction is completed, and how much damage will be done by rising prices in the meantime. Theoretically it might be desirable to lower the price of gold even though the step were not absolutely necessary. The price could be lowered, moreover, without producing any disastrous effects on business if the reduction could be handled properly. One way of doing it would be the method used after the Civil War, namely, setting a date five to ten years ahead at which specie payments would be resumed at an agreed price for gold. The readjustment would be spread evenly and gradually over a long period and little, if any, harm would be done to business. This method, however, is probably politically impossible; so that, in view of the fact that any other method would upset business, the best that can be hoped for is that the government will leave the price of gold where it is at \$35 an ounce.

Another example of forecasts accompanying explanations of official policy is the recent statement of Chairman Crowley of the FDIC in which he is quoted as having advised bankers not to speculate in low-grade bonds because of the danger of a slump. This advice in itself is excellent and, indeed, ought not to be necessary; nevertheless, both the fact that it is considered necessary and the inevitable connotation of a pending slump are enough to cause apprehension among business men over the financial and business outlook.

As to the third class of forecasting, it has become common practice for certain "services" to "interpret" "confidentially" to subscribers what "official Washington" privately "off the record" thinks about the outlook. One such service has been saying that "government economic experts" expect a slump in business this Summer, followed by a recovery toward the end of the year. Another is reported as having stated that the President wanted to bring on a slump in business now so that just before the next election business would be in a recovery phase rather than in a decline. However foolish or wise such statements may be, the fact remains that they undoubtedly exert considerable influence on business sentiment throughout the country.

It is these factors, rather than the actual statistical records of production and trade, that are probably responsible in some degree for the current attitude of hesitancy and uncertainty over the immediate future. D. W. ELLSWORTH.



unnecessary and almost always misunderstood. The recent mixup over credit control, government bond price pegging and sterilization of gold imports is an excellent example. It has undoubtedly been responsible for the persistent worldwide apprehension over the likelihood of a reduction in the price which the Treasury pays for gold. There is, of course, no reason why the price of gold must be lowered in the near future, though a reduction might be desirable, but the

have already risen to a level at which a substantial part of the rise attributable to currency debasement has already been achieved. Rising price levels mean higher mining costs, so that eventually there will be an automatic check on mining operations. For that reason there is no absolute necessity for a reduction in the price of gold for the purpose of curtailing that part of our gold imports which result from newly mined gold.

There is no way of telling what the

Vol. 49
No. 1269

The ANNALIST

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

May 14
1937

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NEXT WEEK:

Fire Insurance.

THE ANNALIST—Published Weekly by The New York Times Company, Times Square, New York City. Telephone LAKAWANNA 4-1900. Subscriptions may be placed at any Branch Office of The New York Times. In United States, 1 Year, \$7.00; Canada, Mexico, South and Central America (postpaid), 1 Year, \$7.50; Other countries (postpaid), \$9.00. Entered as second-class matter March 21, 1914, at the Postoffice of New York, N. Y., under Act of March 3, 1879.

New Uses and Repeal Afford Stimuli to Rapid Growth Of the Container Industry

By S. L. MILLER

LOSE association with the food industry is directly responsible for the remarkable stability in container output. Repeal, on the other hand, has been the chief stimulus to the rapid growth of the container industry, especially the glass container, in recent years. New uses for containers, glass and tin, are constantly being found and the new markets developed, so that the saturation point is not yet in sight. Consumer preference has leaned decidedly toward canned and preserved foods and away from fresh fruits and vegetables, as a matter of convenience as well as a matter of price. Population growth is a final factor assuring a steady rate of increase in the demand for containers. A combination of all these factors has resulted in a year of record volume of output which dwarfs the achievements of any other twelvemonth period in history.

The container industry is properly confined to metal and glass. Most other kinds of containers are subdivisions of other fields, for instance the paper container is a subdivision of the paper industry. This discussion will, therefore, be limited to glass and metal containers.

About two-thirds of the total can output consists of packers' cans, used in the canning, preserving and packaging of foods. The remaining third is generally consumed in industry, with the exception of beer cans. Cans containing oil, paints, lacquer and varnish, &c., complete the list of so-called general line cans. It is this class of metal container which experiences the more volatile changes in demand. The general line can is a custom or made to order affair, involving few long-time contracts. The packers' can, however, requires a large volume of business to insure the profitable installation and servicing of canning and closure machinery leased by the container companies to their packer customers. The packers' can, therefore, involves contracts running from three to five years.

In 1936 the production of cans totaled 14,000,000,000 units, a gain of about 10 per cent over Nineteen Thirty-five's total of 12,554,000,000. Poor crops have lowered the proportion of packers' can output to 55 per cent in 1936. The increase in demand for general line cans, however, had much to do with the poorer showing of the packers' line which reached a total of 7,500,000,000 cans. Beer can sales soared from 200,000,000 in 1935 to 725,000,000 units in 1936.

Stability is the dominant characteristic of the container industry. Can output in 1932 fell at most to within 90 per cent of the previous peak level of 10,150,000,000 cans in 1929. This compares with a decline of some 50 per cent in industrial production within the same two years. On the other hand, the can container industry in 1936 did a volume of business which was 40 per cent in excess of the 1929 levels, ample evidence of the popularity of the metal container. (It is said that even farmers have taken to canned goods in preference to fresh vegetables and fruits.) General business activity, however, has only begun to approach the level of the last year of Coolidge prosperity.

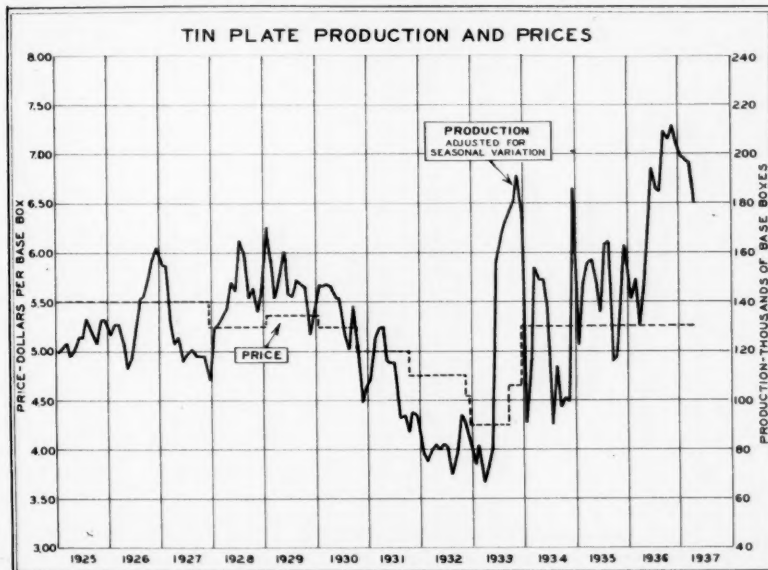
Much the same may be said of the glass container industry, which is also depression-proof, largely by reason of its connection with the food industry, which furnishes close to 40 per cent of the total demand for bottles. Glass container output, however, is somewhat more volatile than that of metal containers. In 1932 production of all sorts of

jars and bottles was 80 per cent of its 1929 peak, as compared with 90 per cent for can output. In 1936, glass volume reached 126 per cent of the 1929 levels, a record which clearly is not as impressive as that of its metal competitor. This fact is all the truer when allowance is made for the salutary effect of repeal.

That the legalization of liquor in 1933 provided a real stimulus to the bottling industry is indisputable. According to the census figures, the total value of

the demand for medicinal and toilet preparations were, largely dependent upon consumer incomes (and therefore general business), are thereby presumed to have increased substantially.

There are many more similarities between these two divisions of the container industry than the stability and steady growth of demand. Perhaps the most striking is that their products are directly competitive. Both industries cater to the same set of consumers.



beverage containers in 1935 at \$33,000,000 was 80 per cent higher than that in 1929. When allowance is made for the lower prices obtaining in 1935, the physical volume of beverage container production is probably double that of 1929, and is almost ten times in excess of the rate of improvement for the industry as a whole between the same years. Clearly a fortuitous circumstance, the repeal of prohibition is responsible for the favorable performance of the glass division of the container industry. Table I indicates the distribution of bottle and jar

TABLE I. DISTRIBUTION OF GLASS CONTAINER SALES IN 1935 (Thousands)

	Value	% of Total	Vol. of Ume. of Gr.	% Val. of Per
Packers' Ware—				
Milk bottles...	\$10,980	8.8	2,124	5.2
Nar-neck bot...	10,381	8.3	3,351	8.2
Wide-mouth b...	22,734	18.3	7,827	19.1
Pressed ware...	1,692	1.4	652	1.6
Fruit jars...	10,052	8.1	1,385	3.4
Total	\$55,839	44.9	15,339	37.5
Beverage Containers—				
Beer bottles...	3,708	3.0	1,197	2.9
Liquor ware...	22,983	18.5	6,095	14.9
Others...	6,373	5.1	1,821	4.4
Total	\$33,064	26.6	9,113	22.3
Medicinal and Toilet—				
Preparation containers...	30,345	24.4	14,579	35.6
Gen'l purpose containers...	5,245	4.2	1,925	4.7
Total all containers	\$124,493	100.00	40,956	100.00

\$Largely soft drink.

production by classes of consuming industries for the year 1935.

Figures for 1936 are not available, although total container shipments were 20 per cent higher. Beer bottle sales are known to have doubled in volume, however, and the rest of the liquor group has done better than the average for the industry. Sales of packers' wares aside from milk bottles have been estimated by statisticians to have increased about 15 per cent over 1935. Changes in

Again, both fields are highly concentrated. In each, two companies transact from two-thirds to three-fourths of the total volume of business. In the can

TABLE II. SALES OF LEADING CAN MANUFACTURERS IN 1936 (Thousands)

Company.	Sales, Dollars.	Number of Cans.
American Can.....	185,000	6,300,000
Continental Can.....	95,000	4,200,000
National Can.....	10,000	370,000
Owens Illinois Glass...	6,000	220,000
Crown Can.....	2,000	80,000
All others.....	77,000	2,830,000
Total	375,000	14,000,000

division, American Can and Continental Can dominate. (See Table II.) In the glass division, Owens-Illinois Glass and Hazel Atlas Glass are the leaders controlling 66 per cent of the total output. In each division the leading company is twice the size of its nearest competitor. The foremost companies are American Can and Owens-Illinois Glass. Finally, although both container divisions are noted for their stability of demand, this has not been reflected in earnings which have been rather volatile due to cyclical changes in prices, denoting some constancy of costs.

Similarities end here. Labor plays a minor rôle in can company operations. Total wages are less than 10 per cent of the total value of products according to Table III. This compares with 25 per cent for the glass container industry and represents a distinct advantage in these troublous times, the labor movement being what it is. Tin plate is the chief raw material used in turning out cans. Of a total production of 2,100,000 tons of tin plate made in 1936, more than 1,800,000 tons or 90 per cent, were consumed by the can manufacturers. The price and volume of production of tin plate therefore are barometers of

action in can establishments, and are plotted in the accompanying chart. Advances in tin plate prices usually indicate inventory profits and declines inventory losses for the can makers. Although the Robinson-Patman Act in 1936 caused a revision in the methods of quoting tin plate by eliminating discounts, the resultant quotations were such as to leave actual prices unchanged so that the price curve on the chart has been kept at its old level. Current indications of the chart are decidedly favorable, for tin plate operations are estimated at 100 per cent of capacity, and output for the first quarter of 1937 is running about 50 per cent ahead of the rate for the corresponding period of last year.

Glass and metal containers directly compete with each other in the food and liquor industries. The pros and cons of glass versus metal containers have been discussed at great length by the leaders of the industry and advertising men who have tried to sway public opinion one way or the other. The can has the advantages of malleability. There is little or no loss

TABLE III. WAGES AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS IN THE TIN CAN INDUSTRY (Thousands of dollars)

	Wages.	Value of Products.	% Wages to Value of Products.
1927.....	\$35,001	\$253,479	13.8
1929.....	38,173	286,901	12.9
1931.....	27,978	223,634	12.5
1933.....	22,693	207,946	9.1
1935.....	27,826	292,388	9.5
*1936.....	30,275	375,000	8.1

*Estimated.

from breakage. Glass, on the other hand, has the rather ephemeral quality of transparency. The consumer can see what he is getting. With the can, there is no deposit such as there is with the bottle, and generally the can has been a cheaper method of packaging fruits and vegetables.

Consumer preference has inclined toward the metal container as the output figures indicate. Repeal has been of enormous assistance to the glass container volume, but even here the can has made inroads on glass. The development of the beer can has been most rapid, sales in 1936 more than tripling their 1935 record. Beer sales in cans are probably 100 per cent greater than in bottles, assuming that the average container (metal and glass) has an average content of twelve ounces.

The most conclusive evidence of the preference for cans may be seen from two developments in the glass industry. Two types of beer bottles have been developed, the "steinie" and the "stubby," both of the same content, but of lighter weight and smaller size. These bottles may be sold with or without a deposit, usually without. They were expressly designed to meet the competition of the beer can, and reports of the Glass Containers Association indicate some success with the new product. Relative costs to the brewer of the can and the bottle are shown in Table IV. These computations have been made by the Glass Container Association. They indicate that bottle costs decrease as the number of trips (the number of times used) made increase. That the beer can has had such phenomenal success further proves that consumer preference, and not costs to the brewer, is the more important consideration. In general, however, observers are agreed that both kinds of containers have their special uses and that there is plenty of business for both metal and glass containers.

Somewhat in the form of a reprisal the

two largest glass container companies entered into the can manufacturing business. Owens-Illinois Glass has followed the policy of purchasing established concerns, the Enterprise Can Company, the Tin Decorating Company and the St. Louis Can Company, and consolidating them into the Owens-Illinois Can Company. In addition, Owens-Illinois Glass spent \$2,000,000 to improve the acquired properties. No attempts have been made by this company to cut prices.

Crown Cork and Seal, on the other hand, has tried to compete with the large can companies through quoting prices 7 or 8 per cent below the prevail-

TABLE IV. RELATIVE COSTS OF BEER BOTTLES AND CANS TO BREWERS (Cents per Case).

	\$Export Bot.	Steinie 12-Oz.	Can.
Labor	6.4	6.4	2.3
Containers—			
Bottles, cans, cases, cartons, &c.	2.6	32.8	56.4
Crowns	3.4	3.4	...
Labels	1.3	1.3	...
Overhead—			
Light, heat, pow., &c.	1.2	1.2	0.8
Depreciation	1.2	1.2	0.9
Reprs. & maintenance	0.4	0.4	0.2
Taxes	0.1	0.1	0.1
Insurance	0.3	0.3	0.2
Sundry	1.0	1.0	0.6
	17.9	48.1	61.5

\$Standard size bottle.
Source: Glass Container Association.
Figures are the result of an audit of five large breweries.

ing level. This company, furthermore, added to can-making capacity by building the largest can factory in the world at a cost of \$6,150,000. The company plans to add five additional plants at various points in the United States. In contrast to a \$6,000,000 sales volume attained by Owens-Illinois, Crown Can has been able to attain only less than \$2,000,000 of business in 1936.

The new competition in the can industry can hardly be said to be harmful to the large established manufacturers, who possess the advantages of lower costs, established connections and efficiency of operations and service. The can companies lease closure machinery to their customers and provide service men at all times. They often finance canneries during the crop season. Competition on a price basis might be effective were it not that Crown Can may be losing money on all new business. Such competition, therefore, cannot last long.

The Robinson-Patman Act

The enactment of the Robinson-Patman bill, effective June 19, 1936, brought about a wholesale revision in can contracts. The elimination of discounts and the substitution of different prices for different classes of customers called for by the act resulted in lower prices. A most important fact is that can prices could have been revised upward as well as downward. The usual reason given for the decision of the leading companies to lower their quotations is that the larger packers would undertake to make their own containers. But the presence of new competition from the glass companies was probably the deciding factor. Prices on No. 2 packers' cans were reduced from \$20.67 to \$19 a carload lot. The new quotation benefited small consumers most, the reduction averaging 8 per cent. Larger quantity buyers, however, are paying slightly more for their cans than they did prior to the act.

This readjustment in prices, it was feared in the second half of 1936, would bring a decline in revenues for the year. Consequently, can companies' stock quotations began to recede, American Can falling from a peak of 137½ in July to 110 in December. Continental's high point of 87¼ was reached in January, 1936. By December the price of the common stock had fallen to 63¼. In contrast, The Annalist Index of four glass

container companies' stocks, as well as The Annalist Index of ninety stocks, recorded new high levels in March of this year before declining rather sharply.

The fears of investors regarding can company earnings, however, appear groundless. The earnings of American Can in 1936 were actually higher than

exceptionally steady, earnings have reflected price changes and changed profit margins together with some rigidity in overhead costs. Practically all of these concerns, it should be noted, have no funded debt. On balance, the glass container corporations appear to have scored the better earnings record. The

is about ready for the market. Earnings in this division of the container industry may equal those for 1934. The strong rate of growth of demand will probably bring revenues of both companies back to the previous peak within two years.

The outlook for the glass container division is also favorable. Although the rate of growth here is not so rapid, yet it is sufficient to result in constantly improving earnings throughout the duration of the business cycle. Total glass container shipments for the first quarter are 25 per cent over the corresponding period last year. Most of the new glass products have been developed outside of the container industry, but they are said to bolster the earnings of the companies. The potentialities of this new field are so great as to lead the president of one large glass company to predict a doubling of his firm's business some time in the future.

International Transactions and the Balance of Payments

The American balance of international payments cannot be either favorable or unfavorable and does not show the gain or loss resulting from the country's international dealings, according to a new study of the international transactions of the United States issued by the National Industrial Conference Board.

Actually, the conference board's study points out, the balance of payments statements simply exhibit the estimated totals of the country's visible and invisible exports and imports. If completely accurate statistical data for all the items entering into the balance of payments were available, the columns showing debits and credits, or exports and imports, would exactly balance. Such completeness and accuracy is not obtainable, however, and as a consequence there is always a difference between the totals of the two columns. This difference can only be described as the "net discrepancy due to errors and omissions." It does not show, as has sometimes been assumed, that there has been any net gain or loss from international transactions.

The conference board's study makes it clear that an entirely different type of report would be needed to determine whether or not the country's foreign business in any given year resulted in a profit or a loss. Such a report would have to trace through and audit every single one of the millions of individual international transactions—exports and imports, loans to foreigners, borrowings from abroad, and so on—and determine in each instance whether the transaction resulted in a profit or a loss. It would have to be, in effect, a profit and loss statement and balance sheet such as is prepared each year by every corporation. It is obvious that the mere record of international payments contained in the balance of payments reports does not provide this information.

In a discussion of the reliability of the American balance of payments reports, the conference board's study emphasizes that it is only in recent years that anything approaching real accuracy has been achieved.

Balance of payments estimates referring to years prior to 1922, the first year in which the work of compilation was undertaken by the Department of Commerce, are of necessity based almost entirely on guesswork and cannot be relied upon. The data needed for the reports were not collected in these earlier years and as a consequence there is no way whatever to determine accurately the magnitude of many of the items, including such important ones as immigrant remittances and tourist expenditures.

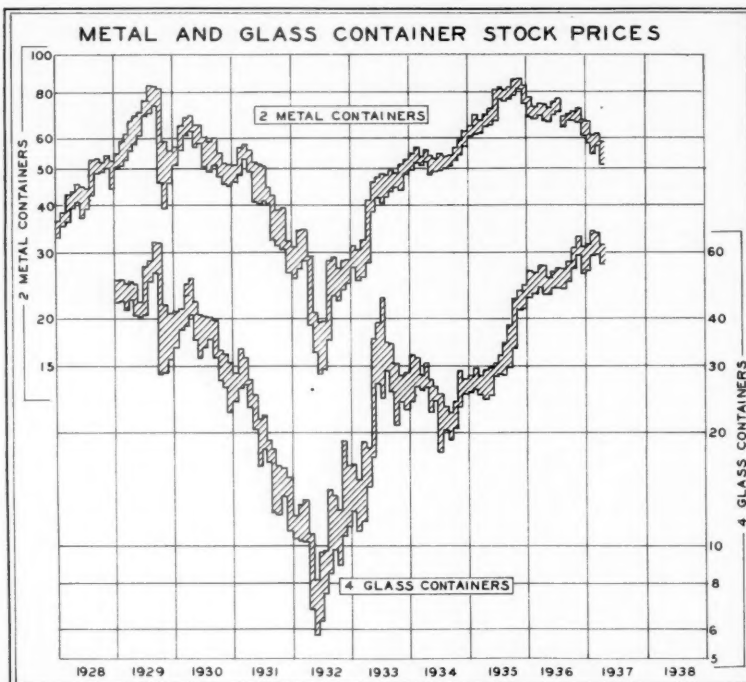


Table V. Annual Net Income of Metal and Glass Container Companies

	(Thousands of dollars)							
	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.	1932.	1931.	1930.	1929.
Can Companies:								
American Can	119,067	17,310	19,523	15,357	10,957	15,530	22,884	22,725
Continental Can	9,039	11,224	10,707	7,547	4,819	5,671	8,738	8,968
McKeesport Tin Plate	1,770	1,311	1,031	1,250	950	1,347	2,003	1,923
Total, can	29,876	29,845	31,261	24,154	16,726	22,548	33,625	33,616
Glass Container Companies:								
Anchor Cap	604	529	527	529	379	784	1,019	1,134
Crown Cork and Seal	2,332	1,881	1,284	951	421	699	1,116	925
Hazel-Atlas Glass	2,848	3,293	2,263	2,701	1,923	2,490	1,529	2,109
Owens-Illinois Glass	10,099	7,893	6,496	6,032	2,068	2,744	2,739	4,452
Standard Cap and Seal	675	617	575	535	577	648	709	666
Thatcher Manufacturing	1,016	811	636	488	370	617	738	921
Total, glass	17,547	15,014	11,781	11,236	5,926	7,982	7,850	10,207
Car Companies:								
American Can	84	76	86	68	48	68	101	100
Continental Can	101	125	119	84	54	63	97	100
McKeesport Tin Plate	92	68	54	65	49	70	104	100
Total, can	89	89	93	72	50	67	100	100
Glass Container Companies:								
Anchor Cap	53	47	46	47	33	69	90	100
Crown Cork and Seal	252	203	139	103	76	121	100	100
Hazel-Atlas Glass	135	156	107	128	91	118	72	100
Owens-Illinois Glass	227	177	146	135	46	62	62	100
Standard Cap and Seal	101	93	86	80	87	97	106	100
Thatcher Manufacturing	110	88	69	53	40	67	80	100
Total, glass	172	147	115	110	58	78	77	100

\$Includes \$546,000 profit from sale of securities. †Includes \$1,840,000 in non-recurring charges.

in the previous year when adjustment is made for non-recurring charges of \$1,840,000. Continental Can, however, has been hit not only by the Robinson-Patman act, which cost the company \$2,500,000 in revenues, but also by poor crops, since two-thirds of its business ordinarily consists of packers' cans, on which the margin of profit is somewhat higher than on the general line of cans. Although sales of this company were at a new record level, it is evident that the improvement in Continental's volume of business was not sufficient to offset reduced profits margins, as was the case with American Can. But the interim earnings report of Continental for the twelve months ended March 31, 1937, actually indicates that March quarter revenues were slightly higher this year than last, that new business is now in sufficient volume to more than offset the effects of the Robinson-Patman act.

Table V. shows the variability of the net earnings of the container companies. Although volume of business has been

year 1936 saw net incomes soar to 172 per cent of the 1929 level, largely the influence of the Owens-Illinois Glass Company's phenomenal profits. All the other companies' earnings with the exception of one, however, have exceeded their previous peak returns. Repeal and in one or two cases the further development of glass as a building material (glass bricks, glass wool for insulation, &c.) have been responsible for this remarkable trend. The can companies, on the other hand, have not been able to show earnings increases in proportion to the marked improvement in their volume of business.

The container industry appears to be set for another record year. The volume of operations in the can factories is currently running about 50 per cent ahead of that in 1936 based on tin plate activity. Fruit and vegetable crops are predicted to be bumper, raising the demand for packers' cans by 20 per cent. Output of general line cans will be approximately 10 per cent higher. The wine can

Sales of Agricultural Machinery, Up 46 Per Cent, Approach the 1930 Level

By LA RUE APPLIGATE

AGRICULTURAL machinery sales last year soared 46 per cent above the 1935 total and reached the 1930 level. According to figures released by the Department of Commerce, sales of farm equipment and related products totaled \$487,273,428 in 1936, as compared with \$334,210,281 in the preceding year, and \$506,214,000 in 1930. Although sales failed by a small margin to reach the 1930 total, it is noteworthy that profits in 1936 exceeded those of 1930, indicating that profit margins for all of 1936 were more satisfactory than was the case in 1930. It should be remembered that the bulk of recent wage and price increases came in the latter part of 1936 and it is, therefore, questionable if present margins of profit for the farm implement makers are as wide as the average for 1936.

The sharp gains which have been witnessed in the farm equipment industry in the past few years are almost wholly because of equally encouraging gains in cash farm income. Over the past decade farm implement sales have closely followed the trend of the farmers' income. Since the depression, however, there has been a marked tendency for sales of farm machinery to expand at an even faster rate than cash farm income. The reason is obvious. During the lean years the farming population was obliged to defer replacements and new purchases, with the result that a backlog of orders was built up only waiting a revival in cash income to be released. Then, too, the depression taught the farmers that it paid to mechanize their operations, as those fortunate enough to possess considerable machinery at the start of the depression fared better than those who did not.

Profits Follow Farm Income

At the close of last year profits of ten leading farm equipment manufacturers had recovered 84 per cent of their depression losses, whereas cash farm income had recovered but 58 per cent. Complete sales figures on farm equipment are not available for the depression years, but it does not appear likely that sales have recovered as much as profits. Even so, the gain in farm implement sales has undoubtedly bettered that of cash farm income. On the accompanying chart the close correlation between cash farm income and the profits of farm equipment makers can be clearly seen.

A more detailed analysis of the relationship between cash farm income and farm equipment sales was published in THE ANNALIST of May 15, 1936, in an article similar to this.

On the basis of sales figures, International Harvester is the leading farm equipment maker, with Deere, Allis-Chalmers and Caterpillar following in that order. (See Table I.) Sales of Inter-

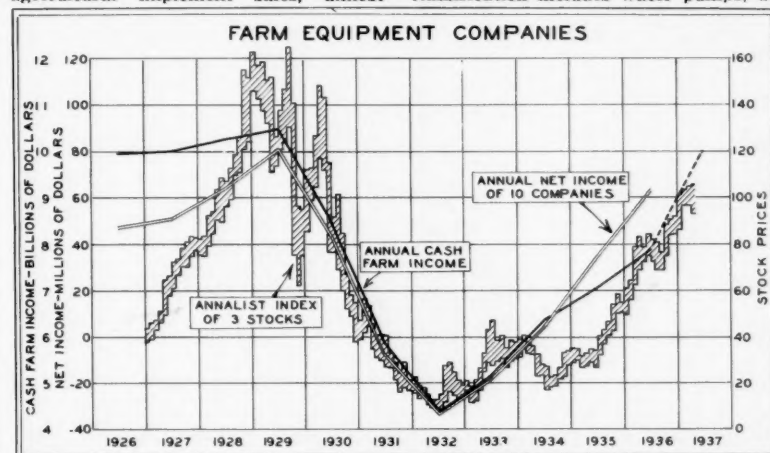
	1936	1935	% Increase
Inter. Harvester...	\$254,934	\$217,583	17.2
Deere	71,527	50,880	40.6
Allis-Chalmers ..	58,981	38,787	52.1
Caterpillar	54,118	36,447	48.5
Case	17,034	12,289	38.7
Oliver Farm	18,809	12,289	53.3
Minn.-Moline	12,026	9,061	32.7
Total, 6 companies...	\$470,395	\$365,047	29.1

*Year ended Oct. 31.
national Harvester include motor trucks and certain other items. Farm implement sales of the company in 1936, however, were probably in the neighborhood of \$150,000,000, assuming that the 1935 ratio was maintained. Because sales figures are lacking, Cleveland Tractor, Gleaner Harvester, Massey-Harris and B. F. Avery are not included in the table,

although they are relatively large manufacturers of farm machinery.

Tractors continue to represent the bulk of farm equipment sales. In 1936 tractors accounted for about 44 per cent of total agricultural implement sales, almost

the farm equipment outlook. Diesel power and added improvements have further strengthened the position of the tractor. Table II shows farm equipment sales by types for 1935 and 1936. The "all other" classification includes water pumps, do-



identical with the percentage shown in 1935. Harvesting machinery and plows

TABLE II. SALES BY TYPES (Thousands)

	1936	% of Total	1935	% of Total
Tractors	\$214,854	44.1	\$147,826	44.1
Harvest mch.	40,594	8.4	23,667	7.2
Plows	25,997	5.3	19,632	6.0
Threshers, &c.	23,652	4.9	15,477	4.6
Plant and seed mch.	23,374	4.7	15,019	4.5
Haying mch.	18,984	3.9	14,753	4.5
All others	139,908	28.7	97,866	29.1
Total	\$487,273	100.0	\$334,210	100.0

rank next in importance. Because of the large number of small farms in this country which could use a tractor to good advantage, that one item dominates

mestic lighting plants and other items largely used by farmers.

Farm equipment stocks have shown unusually sharp recoveries from the 1932 lows. According to THE ANNALIST average of three farm equipment stocks, such securities have risen more than 1,250 per cent since June, 1932, and more than 100 per cent since Jan. 2, 1936. THE ANNALIST average of seventy-two industrial stocks, on the other hand, is now about 240 per cent above the 1932 low point and 35 per cent higher than on the first trading day of last year. It is noteworthy that farm equipment stocks lost but little ground in the recent reaction which

swept stock prices down almost 15 per cent.

The relatively small capitalizations of most manufacturers of farm equipment, together with the wide advances scored by the industry as a whole, have made many agricultural machinery issues stock market favorites.

In spite of the large gains made in recent years there are still many farms without adequate machinery. Continued increases in the farmers' income seem to assure agricultural equipment manufacturers of better business. Because of higher wages and material costs, profit margins may be somewhat smaller this year than was the case in 1936, but increases in total sales should more than offset the difference.

Cash farm income in the first three months of this year amounted to \$1,945,000,000, an increase of 28 per cent over the first quarter of last year. Complete figures are given in Table III. Recently the Department of Agriculture estimated

TABLE III. CASH FARM INCOME (Millions of Dollars)

	1936	1935
Farm Benefit Income	P'm'ts Total	P'm'ts Total
Jan.	550 1 551 450 70 520	
Feb.	449 0 449 402 52 454	
Mar.	505 15 520 429 50 479	
Apr.	493 38 531 468 49 517	
May	541 59 590 483 36 519	
June	587 57 644 438 30 468	
July	710 24 734 451 20 471	
Aug.	635 11 646 547 44 591	
Sep.	752 6 758 638 57 695	
Oct.	882 22 904 796 60 856	
Nov.	749 19 768 660 56 716	
Dec.	725 36 761 598 47 645	

that the income of the farming population this year would reach \$10,000,000,000, or the highest since 1929. Should this figure be reached it would not be surprising if farm equipment sales surpassed the all-time peak of \$606,822,000 established in 1929.

Recent Books on Commerce and Finance

BROOKINGS, A BIOGRAPHY

By Hermann Hagedorn

Robert Brookings, far-sighted as he was, would doubtless be surprised, had he lived, to see the extent of the influence which the institution he founded has today on the economic thinking of the country. Mr. Hagedorn not only gives a rounded picture of an extraordinary and complex personality; he lays in his background with a shrewd and colorful picture of America in one of its most interesting periods. The sketching of personalities is interesting as narrative and valuable as background material essential to an understanding of the current trend of economic thinking. (Macmillan, \$3.50.)

COMMERCIAL SHIPYARDS AND THE NAVY

Opposition to the majority program of the Nye Munitions Committee for a government monopoly of naval shipbuilding is the object of this book, which was filled with members of Congress and the Secretary of the Navy by the National Council of American Shipbuilders, which represents the larger part of the shipbuilding and ship repair industry of the United States.

The Nye committee recommendations are described as capricious and as ineffectual as the peace measure for which they were advanced. The program contemplated by the recommendations is highly inimical to the national defense

and the general efficiency of the navy.

Coming at a time when the navy is preparing for the construction of the first two battleships since the Washington Limitation of Armaments conference of 1922, and when the question of naval construction has been pressed to the forefront by the rearmament programs of Great Britain and other nations, the report warns against the extension of government owned shipbuilding facilities in this country because of the local political pressure which would be continually exerted to keep these government owned yards in full scale operation, thereby speeding rather than retarding the rearmament race. (National Council of American Shipbuilders, 11 Broadway, New York City.)

THE COMING EFFECT OF THE SURPLUS TAX ON FACTORY EMPLOYMENT

By Allen W. Rucker and N. W. Pickering

Labor's job security and purchasing power will be impaired by the enforced distribution of corporate earnings under the 1936 Revenue Act, according to this analysis, which shows factory unemployment since 1923 to be concentrated in industries and States where corporation profit probabilities are lowest or declining fastest.

Pointing out that Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and New Jersey have suffered a decline in factory employment oppor-

tunity dating from 1923, the authors show that this shrinkage has been coincident with the shrinkage in the percentage of corporations able to earn and retain a profit in the same period. A cross-analysis by industrial groups reveals five industries, textiles, leather, forest products, stone, clay and glass, and steam railroads, in which diminishing employment occurred during the prosperity period, 1923-1929. Without exception, those were the only industries in which the percentage of profitable corporations were below or declining faster than the national average. (Birmingham-Farrell Co., Ansonia, Conn.)

GOVERNMENT FINANCE

By Jens P. Jensen

This work follows by some thirteen years Professor Jensen's well-known *Public Finance*. In the meantime, he has added much to his rich store of knowledge in the field. The government he regards as an indispensable instrument for human welfare. He believes that it can be made so without necessarily expanding unduly government expenditures.

Regardless of his theory of government, Professor Jensen's understanding explanation of governmental functions in the fields of taxation, budgeting and management of public funds is valuable

Continued on Page 768

The Geography of Steel: Factors Governing Location Of Main Producing Areas

WHY has the Pittsburgh district for about a century been the capital of the American iron and steel industry? Why has the Chicago district, embracing Northern Illinois and Northern Indiana, been steadily gaining on Pittsburgh in recent years? Why has the Birmingham district, with an abundance of low-priced ore and coal right at its doors, failed to attain as important a place in the industry as its accessibility to these important raw materials would seem to make possible? Why has the Youngstown district certain disadvantages as compared with its nearest competitor, Pittsburgh? Is Detroit destined to become one of the important steel producing centers of the future?

These and many other questions suggest themselves in a study of the present location of steel plants. It would seem unthinkable that the great steel mills in which billions of dollars are invested have sprung up where they are as the result of mere chance or a human whim, and yet so rapid have been the industrial changes in the United States that some steel plant locations would appear to be decidedly disadvantageous under present conditions. Where such a situation exists, however, it is because changes have occurred that could not possibly have been foreseen when these plants were started.

A considerable portion of the cotton manufacturing industry has pulled up stakes in New England in recent years and moved to the South, where cheaper labor and other low-cost facilities are available. Many other manufacturers in various lines of industry have changed their plant locations as circumstances have indicated, but it is not feasible for an industry such as steel, with a heavy capital investment and so highly dependent on low costs of transportation on incoming and outgoing shipments, to shift its bases of operation to meet every new contingency that affects its competitive position.

Factors Governing Location

Three factors which govern the ideal location of a steel plant are: (1) The cost of assembling raw materials; (2) the cost of converting raw materials into finished products; (3) the cost of transporting the finished products to the points of consumption. While these factors are important in any manufacturing enterprise, they are paramount in such heavy industries as steel. Nearness to consuming markets has in recent years become one of the most vital elements in the success of any steel manufacturing plant.

The underlying reasons for the present locations of the principal steel plants are important to know and to understand. There has at times been criticism of the steel industry for its vast concentration of manufacturing facilities in certain districts whereby consumers in far-away markets have had to pay extremely high freight rates. Through concentration of production the steel industry has been able to reduce its costs below what would have been possible if steel plants were scattered throughout the country with primary thought given to location of consumers' plants and secondary consideration to the costs of assembling raw materials.

Take the oil industry, for example. Nature placed a considerable part of the great oil reserves in States far removed from the principal bases of operation of the steel companies. The railroad freight rates on a ton of steel shipped from

Pittsburgh to Oklahoma represent a fairly high percentage of the f. o. b. mill price. But it would not be feasible or economical under present conditions to manufacture steel in quantity at points in close proximity to the oil fields. The food packing industry of the United States is scattered from the sardine fisheries of Maine to the salmon fisheries of the Pacific and from the grapefruit belt of Florida to the apple orchards of Oregon, but it would not be practical to manufacture tin plate for cans in every section where food packing industries flourish. Thus large sections of the country that consume considerable quantities of steel in various forms must continue to draw their steel supplies from plants far distant; their chief hope for reduced costs lies in cheaper transportation. As a concession to such distant markets as the Pacific Coast, the steel industry has for years made prices that actually involved the absorption of a part of the freight rate from Eastern mills. This has been done, of course, so that Pacific Coast consumers would not be forced to bring their supplies of steel from foreign countries. Even with such concessions, however, the Pacific Coast has at times been heavily invaded by imported steel products.

A Vital, Controversial Problem

The geographical location of steel plants has been the subject of much study and controversy. It has been an important factor in the basing point controversy, which will loom again in the present session of Congress, Senator Burton K. Wheeler having reintroduced his anti-basing point bill, which failed to come to a vote in the previous session. Plant location also involves the problem of freight rate relationships.

The location of steel plants has also engaged the attention of investment specialists, who have sought to determine the advantages or disadvantages that might accrue to one company or another because of the particular location of plants.

The Wheeler Anti-Basing-Point Bill, should it pass Congress, would have an important bearing on the location of steel plants in the future. One of the undoubted effects would be to scatter them or to bring about further concentration of industry through the fact that consumers of steel might be forced through competition to move closer to their sources of steel supply.

Policies of Individual Companies

That the steel companies believe that further concentration of consuming industries would be the result rather than a scattering of steel-making facilities is indicated by the large expansion of facilities now being carried out in the principal steel-producing districts.

The United States Steel Corporation has for years been pursuing a policy of abandoning its poorly located and obsolete plants and adding new facilities at points more advantageous from the standpoint of costs of assembling materials and in reaching the larger marketing areas. Much of its expenditures for new facilities has been concentrated in the Pittsburgh district.

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation has

expanded mainly at Buffalo and Sparrows Point. At Buffalo, Lake Superior ores are available without the rail haul that is necessary to inland points, while at Sparrows Point low-cost foreign ores are available, giving that plant the lowest pig iron manufacturing cost in the country, with the probable exception of the Birmingham district.

The Republic Steel Corporation acquired the Corrigan-McKinney plant at Cleveland in order to carry out expansion plans at a point where it could save a rail haul on iron ore and be closer to the automobile manufacturing center than it was at Youngstown. Republic's acquisition of the Gulf States Steel Company is palpably a move to take advantage of its extensive coal and ore properties in the South and to get nearer to the markets of the Southwest and the Pacific Coast, where considerable tonnages of steel are used, particularly pipe and tin plate. Republic probably will make pipe in Alabama. As for tin plate, the Gulf States Company had already made plans for mills to cost about \$2,500,000 before the merger with Republic had been made public. In fact, Birmingham will become a fairly important tin plate manufacturing center as the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company (United States Steel subsidiary) is already at work on a tin plate mill there along with other finishing mill improvements.

STEEL-MAKING CAPACITY

	Capacity (Gross Tons)	Per Cent of Total
Pittsburgh	16,672,290	24.1
Chicago	15,035,900	21.7
Ohio Valleys	9,311,596	13.4
Philadelphia	8,126,080	11.7
Cleveland	3,635,000	5.2
Wheeling	3,300,000	4.6
Buffalo	3,158,340	4.6
Southern	2,321,040	3.3
Ohio River	2,090,275	3.0
Detroit	1,920,000	2.8
Western	1,773,300	2.6
St. Louis	1,516,888	2.2
Eastern	403,000	0.6
Total	69,263,709	100.0

*This does not include new open-hearth steel making capacity projected by Great Lakes Steel Corporation, subsidiary of National Steel Corporation, amounting to 600,000 tons annually. This will bring Great Lake's capacity up to about 2,000,000 tons of ingots a year and will raise National's total capacity to about 3,250,000 tons.

Figures from The Iron Age, Jan. 7, 1937. The Pittsburgh district, as here outlined, does not include Youngstown and Wheeling districts, which are listed separately; the Cleveland district includes Lorain but not Southern Ohio; the St. Louis district includes all of Illinois and Indiana except that portion in the immediate Chicago area; the Western district comprises everything west of the St. Louis district, and the Eastern district is New England, other Atlantic seaboard plants being in the Philadelphia district, which includes Sparrows Point, Md.

Thus the steel industry in its present expansion activities is spreading out in the directions that are indicated by the economic changes that have occurred in the past decade or more. Yet the old-established steel producing centers are not appreciably losing ground. On the contrary, the Pittsburgh district, which for some years was seemingly in danger of losing its position of preeminence in steel to the Chicago area, has come back strongly into its own recently with the new facilities that have been built or are in contemplation. The United States Steel Corporation has led with the completion of a new semi-continuous plate mill at Homestead and announcement of plans for a continuous strip mill at Clairton and collateral improvements at Braddock. In all, United States Steel will have spent upward of \$100,000,000

in the Pittsburgh district when all projects are completed. The Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation has just completed a continuous strip mill and will find it necessary to add blast furnaces and open hearths. The present capacity of the various districts is given in the accompanying table.

Pittsburgh has been able to maintain its position as the capital of the American steel industry for approximately a century. Pittsburgh has certain advantages and also some very definite disadvantages. Its blast furnaces have a higher ore cost than those on the Great Lakes because of the rail freight from lower Lake ports, and its average scrap cost is higher by reason of the fact that it must draw a good deal of its scrap from distant sources, even as far East as New England (and lately foreign buyers have been taking scrap that normally would flow to Pittsburgh mills) because the Pittsburgh district does not produce as much scrap as is consumed there. However, the Pittsburgh area is in close proximity to cheap coal and thereby saves some of the extra cost of ore, while plants that have a lower delivered ore cost must pay a higher freight rate on coal. Moreover, the rivers of the Pittsburgh district (while they have been expensive to some of the mills in flood periods) afford cheap transportation for interplant shipments.

Pittsburgh

The Pittsburgh district, with nearly one-quarter of all the steel producing capacity in the United States, is obliged to ship its finished products considerably beyond the confines of what might be considered its natural territory if it is to maintain profitable production, because its own immediate area would not support its large capacity. While the Pittsburgh district has the advantage of low cost on coal, much of which can be transported to steel plants by river barges, and also has had for many years the further advantage of water transportation of finished products destined to points along the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers and even as far as Texas ports, the matter of rail transportation has frequently in the past been the subject of sharp controversy before the Interstate Commerce Commission, finally resulting in the adoption of the mileage scale of rates advocated by the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, which became effective Oct. 20, 1929. This decision of the I. C. C. was generally favorable to the Pittsburgh district, though subsequent developments have not indicated any marked change in the marketing of steel products geographically that could not be attributed to other causes.

Youngstown

The Youngstown district has frequently set forth its disadvantages in the matter of transportation of incoming raw materials, particularly coal. An association of Youngstown business interests has for years been advocating the canalization of the Beaver, Mahoning and Shenango Rivers and also a canal to Lake Erie in order to place the Youngstown steel district on a better competitive basis with Pittsburgh and other centers, the Youngstown district being the only important steel-producing territory in the North that does not have the advantage of water transportation. Although United States Army engineers have approved the canalization project, nothing has been done toward construc-

tion work. The Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company through good management has been able to overcome the physical handicaps of the district, where most of its producing facilities are located, as is shown by its recent financial statements. On the other hand, Republic Steel is expanding mainly in other districts.

Chicago and Detroit

The Chicago district has had a much more rapid growth than any other district for reasons which are fairly obvious. It is the center of a rich industrial and agricultural area, has the advantage of water transportation of Lake Superior ore, a large territory from which to draw its supplies of scrap, and a coal supply, which, though less favorable in costs than that of the Pittsburgh district, is not disadvantageous.

Although Detroit has been an automobile manufacturing center for more than a quarter of a century, it is only in recent years that it has become a steel-making center also. Even now, however, it has less than 3 per cent of the country's capacity. The establishment of steel-making equipment in the Detroit territory marked the first breaking away from districts that had been regarded for many decades or longer as logical centers. The first mill of importance in the Detroit area was that of the Michigan Steel Corporation, which was built in 1923, but which confined its activities to the rolling of sheets, drawing upon Ohio steelmakers for its supply of semi-finished steel. George R. Fink, a steel man of long experience, who was the head of this company, conceived the idea of building a new steel plant in the Detroit district. He shunned conventional methods of raising capital through investment bankers and raised \$25,000,000 by private subscription. The plant of the Great Lakes Steel Corporation at Ecorse, near Detroit, was the result. Not long after the completion of this plant, the Great Lakes company and the Weirton Steel Company of Weirton, W. Va., together with the blast furnaces and ore properties of the M. A. Hanna Company of Cleveland, were merged as the National Steel Corporation. Some time later the Michigan Steel Corporation, was brought into the merger.

These Detroit plants do not, and could not, supply all of the steel used by the automobile factories of the Detroit area, even supplemented as they are by the bar and sheet rolling facilities of the Ford Motor Company. The combined annual capacity of the Detroit plants, including Ford, is less than 2,000,000 tons of ingots annually (about 1,400,000 tons of finished steel), whereas the automobile industry in a year such as this will use somewhere around 7,000,000 tons of finished steel. Moreover, the Detroit plants do not produce all of the varied steel products that are used in automobile manufacture.

Birmingham

The Birmingham district, with an abundance of low-priced ore and coal right at its doors, has failed to attain as important a place in the steel industry as its accessibility to these important raw materials would seem to make possible, having only 3.3 per cent of the country's capacity. As the South develops industrially, the Birmingham district will keep pace in steel making.

Rail Freight Problems

Transportation has affected the cost of manufacturing and distributing steel to a marked degree in recent years.

Since the Fall of 1920, when the railroads were granted a 40 per cent increase in freight rates (followed by a 10 per cent readjustment downward), railroad transportation costs have been uppermost in the problems of the steel industry both with respect to the assembling of raw materials and the distribution of the finished product.

Transportation has been able to overcome the barriers which governed the location of iron and steel plants in the early days of the country, but in doing so it has built up new barriers which are even more difficult to transcend. For nature has not always been kind in its placing of the ingredients of steel. Where the principal raw materials happen to exist in close proximity, as is the case in the Birmingham district, the great consuming centers are not near at hand. Unfortunately, no center of steel production in the United States combines all of the important factors of ideal location, but the Chicago and Detroit districts under present circumstances are in a more favorable position than most of the others. These districts have ample and easily accessible supplies of iron ore and scrap and are in the midst of large consuming markets, but they must pay a larger freight rate on coal than the Pittsburgh district, for example.

Water Facilities

Water transportation has been playing an important part in the steel industry in recent years, largely because of the high costs of rail transportation. Steel companies situated on the Great Lakes have moved finished steel from Chicago, Buffalo and Cleveland to Detroit by boat; scrap has been shipped in large quantities from Chicago to Lake Erie ports; pig iron has been shipped from Lake Erie to Chicago, and it is not uncommon for finished steel, particularly structural shapes, to go from Buffalo to Chicago by boat. Buffalo steel companies have shipped scrap from the New York district to Buffalo by New York State Barge Canal, and large shipments of pig iron from the Buffalo furnaces to the New York area are regularly made during the season of navigation. Scrap has recently been moved from Boston to Philadelphia by boat. Alabama pig iron is commonly shipped to Atlantic Coast ports by rail and water. Much of the steel used on the Pacific Coast goes by water via the Panama Canal.

A steel plant which has no available water facilities has decided disadvantages. One of the best situated steel plants with respect to water transportation is the Maryland plant of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation at Sparrows Point, Maryland, near Baltimore. This plant was established about 1889 by the Maryland Steel Company, which in 1916 became a part of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. Since that time it has been gradually built up until it has now become one of Bethlehem's most valuable properties. All of Bethlehem's finishing mills for the production of tin plate, pipe and wire products are at the Maryland plant and also all of its sheet rolling mills except those acquired in 1932 with the purchase of the Seneca Iron and Steel Company of Buffalo.

The Maryland plant is generally credited with having the lowest pig-iron costs outside of the Alabama district. Its entire ore supply is brought from mines in Chile at a cost much lower than would be possible if domestic ore were used. The plant enjoys the unique advantage of being able to ship steel to the Pacific Coast and to all the coun-

tries of the world without the payment of any rail freight to seaboard. The Maryland plant, however, is at some disadvantage when it ships products westward by rail because after a short distance it comes into closer competition with mills in other areas; but this is easily offset by the fact that it has at its doors the large Atlantic Coast market. The advantageous location enjoyed by the Maryland plant is shown by the fact that the Bethlehem Steel Corporation a few years ago dismantled all of its plate rolling mills at Coatesville, Pa., and moved some of this equipment to Sparrows Point.

Growth of Pacific Coast Consumption

One of the important developments of recent years that has had a marked bearing on the steel industry with respect to present and future plans for new capacity is the growth of steel consumption on the Pacific Coast. The population of that area has expanded so rapidly in recent decades that new facilities to provide water, gas, electric power transportation and housing have been in demand, and in addition the California oil industry and the food packing interests of the West Coast have brought an increasing steel consumption throughout that whole section.

Although the iron and steel industry of California had its beginning in the Eighteen Eighties with the establishment of small plants by the Pacific Rolling Mill Company, the Judson Manufacturing Company and the Pacific Iron and Nail Company, it was not until recent years that the large companies of the East began to take serious notice of that section with respect to the establishment or acquisition of manufacturing facilities. In 1930 the United States Steel Corporation bought the Columbia Steel Company, whose plants at Pittsburgh and Torrance, Calif., had an annual ingot capacity of 363,000 tons, and a short time later the Bethlehem Steel Corporation bought the Pacific Coast Steel Corporation, with three plants at South San Francisco and Vernon, Calif., and Seattle, Wash., having an annual capacity of 380,000 tons of ingots.

However, the entire steel ingot capacity of the Pacific Coast area is now less than 750,000 tons annually, or a little more than 1 per cent of that of the whole United States, while in the best years of recent times the Pacific Coast has consumed an amount of steel well in excess of the total capacity of that area, the additional steel being shipped from the East. It is obvious that some of the future growth of the American steel industry will take place on the Pacific Coast. In fact, the United States Steel Corporation has already undertaken minor expansion of its Columbia Steel property.

New England

In our early Colonial days and for many years thereafter—in fact, up to the time that the Lake Superior ore reserves became a definite factor in the iron industry—the manufacture of iron in the United States was very largely localized. In the Colonial days blast furnaces, forges and bloomeries sprung up in one Colony after another as native ores were discovered and the needs of the local populations increased to the point that they would support such ventures. For about a century after its settlement in 1620 Massachusetts was the largest producer of iron among the Colonies. As an iron center, Massachusetts naturally became a manufacturing center also for many of the products made from iron. From such be-

ginnings sprang many of the great manufacturing enterprises of New England in tools, hardware and other metal products which have continued to this day, though few, if any, of the original companies are left.

It is a singular illustration of the geographical movement of the iron and steel industry in the United States that New England, though it was the original center of iron making in this country, is now far removed from most of the large steel mills, while remaining as an important consuming district for steel and pig iron. There is now only one blast furnace in New England, and that was built only a few years ago, while its three or four steel plants, not counting various small rolling mills, are not large as steel-making capacity is reckoned in this country.

New Jersey and Pennsylvania

In New Jersey the first blast furnace of which there is authentic record was built in 1674. It was not until 1740, however, that the first iron works were erected in New York State. Pennsylvania, which was later to become the greatest iron-making State in the Union and also the greatest steel-making State, a position it still holds, did not have an iron works until early in the eighteenth century, although there are historical references to iron in that State as far back as 1692. The iron industry made a late beginning in Pennsylvania, probably because of the fact that it was more slowly settled than others of the original thirteen Colonies. By the time of the Revolution there were about sixty blast furnaces and forges in Pennsylvania, a rate of progress not attained by any other territory.

It was not until after the Revolution that the iron industry began to move westward. Ohio had its first blast furnace in 1803, and it was a good many years later that such enterprises were established in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and other States in what today constitutes the country's greatest industrial area.

In 1880 Pennsylvania made about 60 per cent of all of the rolled iron and steel produced in the United States. By 1929, the most recent year of normal activity, Pennsylvania's proportion had dropped to about 35 per cent. The three banner steel-producing States—Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana—have for some years past been making about 70 per cent of all of the steel produced in the United States.

Future Possibilities

What the geographical trend of steel manufacture will be only time and circumstances can tell. So long as the Lake Superior region remains the principal source of iron-ore supply, the geographical location of new steel-producing facilities probably will be in directions that are now clearly outlined; but when the higher grade ores of the Lake Superior region have become exhausted—possibly some forty or fifty years hence—a trend toward the Birmingham district perhaps will have set in. However, should the proposed St. Lawrence to the Atlantic waterway be built within the near future, some of the richer foreign ores would find their way to interior steel-producing areas to supplement the Lake Superior ores. Meanwhile the Wheeler Anti-Basing Point Bill, which may come up for a vote in this session of Congress, would, if it were to become law, have effects on the location of steel manufacturing facilities that are incalculable. The possible results will be discussed in a subsequent article.

National Legislation: Congress Homesick; Relief

Controversy in the Making

By KENDALL K. HOYT

WASHINGTON.
NEXT week may mark a turning point in what has been, up to now, a do-nothing Congress. With the President off fishing, Congress has been unusually restive and unusually idle for a fortnight, aside from economy demonstrations such as the House vote to extend CCC two years instead of forever and the House subcommittee decision to slash relief to a modest billion.

Many a Congressman is tired of enforced sit-down and has yearnings to go home through the hot spell, with mileage allowance, and mend fences; return in September. But the prospect still is for a long session unless, for some unforeseen reason, it becomes expedient to have a recess in which to repair the higher strategy.

Up till now, little has been settled except for neutrality, crop loans, extension of expiring acts such as stabilization and RFC, and the course of the routine supply bills. All the routine supply bills are in progress except the civilian part of the Army Bill, including flood control, which was segregated from the military appropriations this year, perhaps awaiting a power plan in lieu of some of the flood works.

Congress, nevertheless, has piled up an avalanche of pending legislation which can be frozen for later action or can come thundering down, depending on what the President works out in his week-end conference. The Supreme Court decision on Social Security may also have a bearing. If the President decides not to let other points of his program await settlement of the court issue, which can be protracted by a filibuster, Congress can move rapidly in all directions and may become so bewildered that it can scarcely pause to revolt.

Federal reorganization, farm aid, farm tenancy, child labor, railroad bills, air and water transport, gas regulation, power, stream pollution, housing, education, excise tax extensions, food and drug, fair trade practices, and a variety of other bills important to business are already in the hopper or definitely expected, not to mention the President's unknown plans as to control of wages, hours, prices and industries.

RELIEF is expected to come up for debate in the House next week. For reasons previously stated, the amount of the appropriation, whether \$1.0 or \$1.5 or \$2.0 billions—and it may turn out to be the President's estimate of \$1.5 billions as the resultant of conservative versus radical pressures—is less vital than the way prescribed for the spending. It now appears that efforts will be made both in House and Senate to turn relief back to the States.

Senator King proposes \$850 millions for allocation by the Governors. Senator Vandenberg and Representative Bacon have a bill for \$1,250 millions for allocation through a bipartisan Federal board to bipartisan State boards. The States would have to match every \$3 of Federal money with \$1 of their own, a much larger share than the insignificant percentages, less than 5 per cent in some cases, contributed by some States, especially in the South. Both bills are open to the objection that they would indirectly give Federal aid to unemployables. It was to throw permanent relief of unemployables back to the States and to retain responsibility only for the supposedly non-permanent burden of relief to employables that the

government launched the costly WPA.

But the practical effect would be to liquidate WPA. The States could complete such projects as they wanted; otherwise could substitute cash relief for work relief. Messrs. Vandenberg and Bacon think this would save \$250 millions which would go a long way toward achieving a layman's balance in fiscal 1938.

While acceptance of such a plan is scarcely to be expected this year, it is possible that some restraints may go into the law so that relief money will be spent less wastefully, just as PWA funds are moving slowly under the tightened regulations. Efforts toward a long needed investigation of WPA also are being renewed.

CHILD LABOR bills are up for hearings May 12 before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce. Chairman Wheeler's bill (S. 2226) is aimed against interstate shipments of products of child labor into States having laws against such labor. A new bill (S. 2345), by Senator Barkley, supposed to be an administration measure, simply bans interstate shipments of articles produced by children under 16 and sets up enforcement by the Children's Bureau.

SOCIAL SECURITY plans are to be made by a new committee appointed as the outcome of Senator Vandenberg's doubts as to the soundness of the full reserve. Of the twenty-four members, six represent employees, six represent employers, and twelve the general public. Competent people have been chosen. The time of commencing benefit payments, rate of increase in taxes and inclusion of new groups are among the

points to be worked out by expert study rather than by legislative harangue. SSB in cooperation with internal revenue will crack down harder on tax evaders if the Supreme Court decision, expected Monday, upholds the law. SSB is receiving cooperation from the United States Employment Service in handling registrations, &c.

PWA POWER projects were upheld by District of Columbia Court of Appeals on grounds that NIRA unconstitutionality was aside the point; that plaintiffs had no case because their franchises were not exclusive and therefore they were subject to competition whether from the government or from others. TVA gets authorization for the \$112 millions Gilbertsville Dam near the river mouth in the Senate draft of the Second Deficiency Bill. Senator Norris's resolution for a FTC probe of propaganda against municipal ownership is hanging fire but is expected to pass the Senate soon.

ITEMS IN BRIEF—Unto us a new Senator is born, the Hon. George L. Berry of Tennessee, vice Bachman deceased. Labor witnesses in House hearings on Ellenbogen bill for textile NRA want 35-hour week, \$18 minimum; predict a severe slump in textiles within three months if unregulated. Chairman Black, Board of Tax Appeals, announces a committee to expedite the 8,644 tax cases pending; total \$506 millions of alleged deficiencies. House resolution by Dies paves way toward world monetary conferencing. Senator Nye wants to go spy hunting. Our Santa Claus government will acquire 1,000,000 Alaskan rein-

deer through a bill that passed the Senate. Chairman Crowley, FDIC, advises bankers not to pay large dividends out of profits but to keep a sizable portion of earnings as reserve against depreciation of investments.

NATIONAL LEGISLATION for the week ended May 10:

PASSED BOTH HOUSES—S. 595—Radio regulations for safety at sea. S. agreed to H. amendments May 5.
H.R. 4720—Treasury and Postoffice approp. conf. rept. agreed to May 5.

PASSED HOUSE OF ORIGIN—S. 1052—Aid agricultural extension work in States; \$2,580,000. Passed S. May 3; to H. Agri. S. 1967—Authorize Labor Dept. to make special studies on payt. of cost thereof. Reptd. in H. May 5.
S. 2172—Prevent speculation in Columbia Basin lands by reason of Grand Coulee project. Passed S. May 3.
H.R. 5478—Allow renewal of 5-year level-premium veterans' policies for another 5-year term. Reptd. S. May 6.
H.R. 6730—Second deficiency approp. Reptd. S. May 6. \$81.6 millions; \$1.5 millions less than H. bill.

BILLS REPORTED—S. 25 (Sheppard) May 6—Prevent profiteering in time of war. S. 1567 (Sheppard) May 10—Regulation of helium production.
S. 2111 (Bankhead) May 6—Purchase outstanding cotton pool participation trust certificates, \$1.8 millions.
H.R. 4732 (Mead) May 4—Revise air mail laws.
H.R. 6628 (Mead) May 4—Permit extension of air mail from annual mileage of 40 to 52 millions; increase routes.
H.R. 6635 (Cochran) May 4—Dispense with insurance by govt. against loss or damage to valuables in shipment.

NEW BILLS—S. 2341 (Clark) Approp.—Continue PWA 2 yrs. to June 30, 1939.
S. 2344 (Barkley) Bnkg. & Currency—Regulate sale of certain securities and trust indentures under which they are issued.
S. 2345 (Barkley) Interstate Commerce—Regulate commerce in products of labor of children under 16.
S. 2347 (McAdoo) Bnkg. & Currency—Forbid branches of national banks unless State laws authorize.
S. 2348 (McAdoo) Bnkg. & Currency—Forbid any corp. 3 yrs. hence to own more than 10% of stock of any member bank of Fed. Res. System, directly or indirectly through subsidiaries.
S. 2350 (Byrd) Select Comm. to Investigate Exec. Agencies—Create Fed. Home Credit Admin. to coordinate govt. housing activities.
S. 2352 (Andrews) Judic.—Authorize President to appoint two additional Supreme Court Justices.
S. 2359 (Copeland) Agri. & Forestry—Create Bureau of Milk & Milk Products Regulation in Dept. of Agri.
S. 2364 (King) on Table—\$850 millions for Presidential allocation to Governors of States for relief.
S. 2370 (Clark & Others) Forn. Relations—Prohibit export to belligerent States of articles in which title is retained by citizens of U. S.
S.J. Res. 142 (McKellar) Approp.—Permit Director of Budget to reduce any regular appropriation item for 1938 not more than 10%.
S.J.R. 143 (McAdoo) Judic.—Fix Supreme Court membership at 15 for 25 years.
S.J.R. 144 (Vandenberg) Judic.—Amend Constitution to give Congress power to prohibit child labor.
S. Res. 129 (King) on Table—Committee of 3 Senators to investigate WPA and FERA.
H.R. 6743 (Celler) Ways & Means—Increase duty on imports aided by foreign subsidy.
H.R. 6836 (Boileau) Agri.—Establish Farmers Security Corp. to improve status of farm tenants, &c.
H.R. 6841 (Cullen) Agri.—Extend time for filing claims for refunds under Sec. 15(c) of AAA Act.
H.R. 6865 (Sabath) Judic.—Amend Bankruptcy Act to prevent excessive charges and loss of assets.
H.R. 6871 (Mead) Labor—Regulate commerce in child labor.
H.R. 6911 (Thompson) Ways & Means—Excise tax on pork and pork products.
H.R. 6912 (Towey) Ways & Means—Amend Revenue Act regarding contracts for discharge of indebtedness.
H. Con. Res. 13 (Sanders) Ways & Means—Ease public works requirements for eliminating hazardous school buildings.
H.J. Res. 354 (Barry) Judic.—Amend Constitution to forbid child labor.
H.J.R. 355 (Mrs. Rogers) Interstate & Foreign Commerce—Request SEC to report reasons for decline in Aluminum Co. stock prior to news of anti-trust suit.
H.J.R. 356 (Fish) Coinage, Wts. & Measures—Direct Secretary of Treasury not to import gold except in payment for mdse., services or lawful debts.

Recent Books on Commerce and Finance

Continued from Page 765

and timely at a time when reform in those fields is urgent, and when reorganization of some of these functions of the Federal Government is being urged. (Crowell, \$3.50.)

SUGAR—A CASE STUDY OF GOVERNMENT CONTROL

By John E. Dalton

This volume is a study of sugar both before and under the AAA and Jones-Costigan act, by the former chief of the sugar section of the AAA. The author's approach to a controversial subject is expressed in his opening chapter as follows: "Discussion of the merits or demerits of the enlargement of Federal power in such general vague and elusive terms as 'private initiative,' 'control of economic forces,' 'interference with property rights,' or 'planned or planless economy,' is not conducive to a sane and effective analysis of a difficult problem. Extreme statements full of apprehension and fear, sweeping generalizations on political and business motives, and aspersions cast on the character and ability of men in public and private service will not promote a real understanding of contemporary difficulties or the development of a useful program of action. What is sorely needed is specific inquiry into a long list of cases where

government and business have come into contact. A thorough knowledge of what has happened and what is happening is necessary before any sound conclusion can be reached as to what should be done." (Macmillan, \$3.)

MATHEMATICAL PRINCIPLES OF INSTALLMENT FINANCING

By W. Russell Mules and Owen Laws

In the field of installment finance the determination of the proper charge presents complex problems. This book is an effort to reduce these problems to a scientific basis. Most methods of determining the charge are based on the cash involved in the transaction. The charge thus determined is frequently referred to as a certain rate of interest. But in view of the fact that a large portion of the charge is for services rendered, and not merely for the use of money borrowed, the authors assert that it is misleading to refer to it as interest.

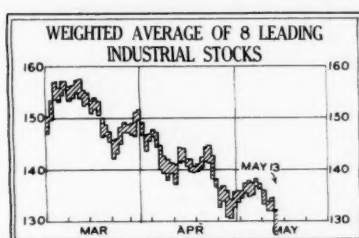
The authors have worked out an elaborate system of tables which will enable the experienced executive and operator to determine quickly and accurately the proper rate to be charged or quoted. The basic principles underlying the tables are discussed fully. (McGraw-Hill, \$5.)

RECIPROCITY: A NATIONAL POLICY FOR FOREIGN TRADE, by William S. Culbertson. (Whittlesey House, \$3.) A discussion of a subject much in the news.

Financial Markets: Stocks Drop Further to New Lows; Trading Increases

STOCK prices have worked irregularly lower during the past week on a generally diminishing volume of trading. On Friday rails succeeded in extending their rally which started Thursday afternoon, although industrials turned irregular on light volume and closed without important change from final prices of the day before. Stocks fluctuated within a narrow range in Saturday's short trading session, showing relatively unimportant net changes for the day.

Although many leading industrial stocks opened down on Monday with a gap from Saturday's lows and considerable losses were sustained by individual issues, the total volume of trading failed to increase appreciably. Further losses were recorded on Tuesday, but most stocks succeeded in closing well above their lows for the day and rails even scored a net advance. Moderate gains



	High.	Low.	Last.
May 7.....	138.0	136.6	137.0
May 8.....	137.0	136.1	136.5
May 10.....	135.9	133.2	133.6
May 11.....	133.8	132.0	133.2
May 12.....	134.2	132.0	132.2
May 13.....	132.1	127.4	128.0

in the earlier part of Wednesday's session were lost during the afternoon, but volume was still lighter than in the previous full trading sessions of the very inactive week. On Thursday prices declined sharply. All groups participated in the slump on rising volume of trading.

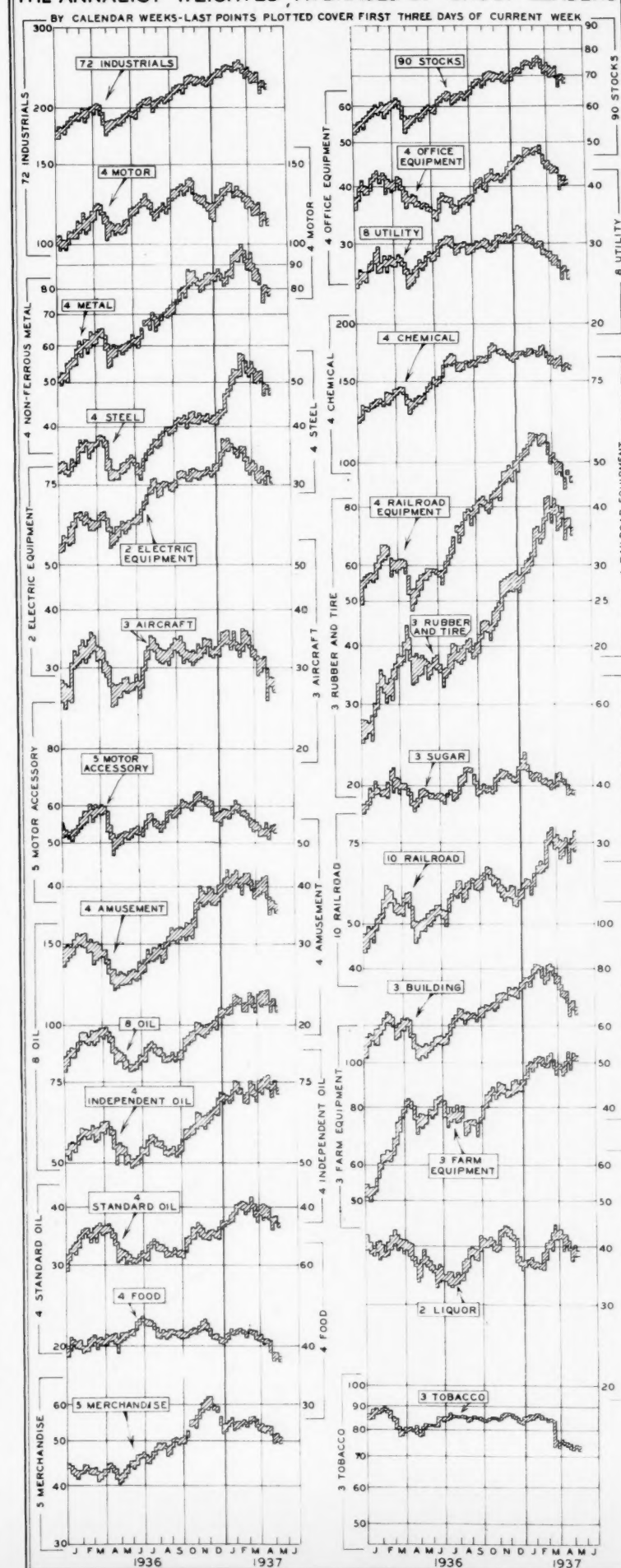
As might be expected from the behavior of the market as a whole, very few stocks have been conspicuously strong during the past week. Many leading stocks have, in fact, gone through previous lows of the current move, which for the market as a whole were established during the last week of April. Among a rather long list of stocks which have declined into new low ground during the past week are Woolworth, Western Union, Republic Steel, Mack Trucks, Hudson Motor Car, Briggs Manufacturing, Corn Products, Simmons Company, Underwood, Elliott-Fisher and several leading utility issues.

Among the groups which have resisted the downward tendency most successfully have been the railroad and railroad equipment issues. Various individual stocks, including Commercial Credit, Eastman Kodak, Borg-Warner, Continental Can, Remington Rand, National Cash Register and United Carbon, have made relatively favorable showings, but in very few cases indeed has the behavior of individual issues been characterized by outstanding strength.

The thinness of the market has remained a most conspicuous factor with respect to practically all groups of stocks, and with very few exceptions fairly wide price fluctuations have occurred without a material change in turnover. This condition has been characteristic of the less well known issues for some time, but it has become increasingly true of market leaders as well, during recent weeks.

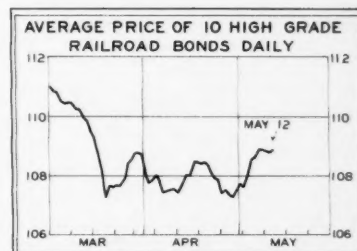
The behavior of the stock market indicates clearly the inclination of in-

THE ANNALIST WEIGHTED AVERAGES OF GROUP LEADERS



vestors to await further developments, either political or economic, before deciding what course to follow. The fact that volume has tended to decrease as stocks have gone lower during the past two months makes it evident that the prevailing psychology is not definitely bearish. Leading business indices have followed mixed tendencies during the past several weeks. This conflict has created a situation in which business sentiment has been more responsive than usual to such factors as war dangers abroad, political uncertainties in this country and movements of commodity prices.

A more definite improvement in business, combined with the removal of some of the uncertainties which are disturbing to business men, should certainly provide the basis for a substantial recovery of many types of stocks from their current price levels. On the other hand, if busi-



AVERAGE PRICE OF TEN HIGH-GRADE RAILROAD BONDS

	May.	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1936.
7.....	108.90	107.44	110.51	112.60	114.90
8.....	108.89	107.46	110.51	112.60	114.85
9.....	108.89	107.52	110.14	112.54	114.72
10.....	108.84	107.54	110.14	112.18	114.72
11.....	108.75	107.54	109.96	111.62	114.82
12.....	108.86	107.45	109.82	111.49	114.89
13.....	108.74	107.76	109.48	111.40	114.59

ness in general fails to make a satisfactory record during the next few months, or if adverse factors outside the business world itself should become more prominent, then larger-scale selling might develop which present conditions indicate could not be absorbed without serious losses.

Probably chief among the important business indexes to show a substantial improvement in recent weeks has been the seasonally adjusted index of freight carloadings. This improvement has not only placed the railroads in a more favorable position, but has also contributed substantial strength to the general business situation. Steel production has been fairly well maintained and automobile production, on a seasonally adjusted basis, has advanced, but there is still little indication of material improvement in the construction industry. Although commodity prices have not yet reversed their downward trend of the past month, the decline has proceeded at a more moderate rate.

Bond prices have, on the whole, not changed materially over the past week or two. An average of high-grade railroad issues has advanced moderately in the third minor recovery since the end of the decline two months ago. On this most recent improvement, high-grade rails have advanced slightly higher than in rallies at the end of March and the middle of April, but have still not definitely broken out of the generally horizontal area in which they have fluctuated since the middle of March. An average of second-grade rails has not changed appreciably. Utility bonds have worked a little lower, while industrials have tended to improve. Considering the bond market as a whole, there has been only a slight recovery from the decline which occurred from January to April.

S. F.

The Week in the Commodities: Grains and Textiles

Lead Renewed Decline

WEAKNESS in the grains and textiles sent The Annalist Weekly Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices lower for the fifth consecutive week. The index declined to 142.2 on May 11, from 143.0 the Tuesday previous and a high since 1929 of 145.7, established on March 30 and April 6. Prices in general had appeared to be reaching a measure of stability last week, but renewed liquidation set in toward the week-end.

The grains were all lower, along with flour, while cotton and cotton goods and silk declined as well. Losses were also suffered by cattle and beef, lard, rice, cocoa, hides and tin. Advances, on the other hand, were made by butter and eggs, hogs, lambs, pork and hams, as well as rubber.

DAILY SPOT PRICES

	Cotton	Wheat	Corn	Hogs	Moody's Index
May 5	13.55	1.48%	1.47%	10.08	209.3
May 6	13.62	1.48%	1.52%	10.08	209.8
May 7	13.58	1.45%	1.51%	10.13	208.0
May 8	13.58	1.46	1.51%		208.2
May 10	13.40	1.45%	1.46%	10.24	206.7
May 11	13.26	1.42%	1.42%	10.24	204.7

Cotton—Middling upland, New York.
Wheat—No. 2 red, c. i. f., domestic, New York.
Corn—No. 2 yellow, New York.
Hogs—Day's average, good and choice, Chicago.
Moody's Index—Fifteen staple commodities.
Dec. 31, 1931 = 100.0 (March 1, 1933 = 80.0).
1936.

WEEKLY FOREIGN WHOLESALE PRICE INDICES

(Measured in currency of country; 22 primary commodities in terms of gold)

	Canada	U. K.	France	Germany	Italy
Base	1926	1926	1926	1926	1926
Day compiled	Fri	Sat	Sat	Wed	Sat
Week ended					
1937					
Apr. 3	86.9	83.9	540	106.2	59.6
Apr. 10	86.7	83.4	542	106.2	58.0
Apr. 17	86.0	83.4	539	105.9	56.4
Apr. 24	85.8	82.3	537	105.6	56.5
May 1	85.1	82.4	533		56.2

COTTON

After showing strength during the first part of last week, the cotton market weakened again on more favorable weather and resumed its decline. May declined 30 points to 12.70, and Oct. 28 to 12.55-12.56. Spot middling, at 13.26, was 29 points off, while May Liverpool fell 12 points to 7.06d.

The market advanced further on last week Wednesday in a narrow uneventful market. Trading continued dull during the rest of the week, with prices sagging off. Inactivity in Worth Street, talk of mill curtailment and slow spot demand contributed to the market's lack of life. On Monday and Tuesday prices turned downward on better weather in the Cotton Belt, outside weakness and tired long liquidation.

MOVEMENT OF AMERICAN COTTON

(Thousands of running bales, counting round as half, linters excluded; as reported by the New York Cotton Exchange)

	Wk. End. Thursday	Yr. May 6	Apr. 29	May 7	Ch'ge
1937	1937	1937	1936	P. C.	
Movement Into Sight:					
During week	69	136	70	-	1.4
Since Aug. 1	12,366		11,650	+	6.1
Deliveries During Week:					
To domestic mills	118	138	88	+	34.1
To foreign mills	98	86	125	-	21.6
To all mills	216	224	213	+	1.4
Deliveries Since Aug. 1:					
To domestic mills	7,083		5,051	+	40.3
To foreign mills	4,166		4,950	-	15.8
To all mills	11,254		10,001	+	12.5
Exports:					
During week	73	105	101	-	27.7
Since Aug. 1	4,908		5,330	-	7.9
World Visible Supply (Thursday):					
World total	4,361	4,506	4,755	-	8.2
Week's change	-142	-88	-143		
U. S. A. only	2,752	2,874	3,443	-	20.1
Certificated Stocks:					
Thursday	41	41	17	+	141.2
15,000 added Liverpool stock					
*Adjusted.					

Generally speaking, the weather in the East and West has been better, while in the Central and Mississippi Valley areas it has been less satisfactory. The Caro-

linas, which had too much rainfall, have now had clearer weather, while Texas and Oklahoma had further needed precipitation. In the Central regions, however, cold weather and rains continued to hold back field work, germination and plant growth. A 12 per cent increase in acreage is looked for by Weil Brothers, which notes that crop preparations are well ahead of other seasons, but that the progress of the crop itself is some two weeks behind normal, owing to the rains and cool weather. December-April fertilizer sales in North and South Caro-

lina, Georgia and Alabama were reported at 3,154,000 tons, as against 2,486,000 a year ago.

Spot sales continued light, only 15,000 bales being sold during the week at the ten markets, as against 23,000 the week previous and 62,000 a year ago. Requests for the release of some 1,300,139 bales of loan cotton were received by the RFC through May 7, according to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Cloth sales last week, though still well below output, increased somewhat. Cloth prices weakened slightly. April cotton

consumption was estimated at 723,000 bales by The Journal of Commerce, the next highest month on record after the 779,000 bales consumed in March, and comparing with 577,000 in April, 1936.

THE GRAINS

Weakness again marked wheat prices last week, with May liquidation depressing that option the most. May closed Tuesday at \$1.22½, off 6½ cents, and September at \$1.14, off 2 cents. May Winnipeg dropped 3½ cents to \$1.27½, and October 1½ cents to \$1.16½. May Liverpool, at the equivalent of \$1.39½, was ½ cent higher.

The market strengthened slightly on Wednesday of last week, although it failed to respond very much to the strength at Winnipeg and Liverpool on unfavorable reports from the Prairie Provinces. Thursday was dull, with Chicago prices changing little, although Liverpool was strong and corn in this country made a new twelve-year high. On Friday May liquidation, as well as local selling of July, carried prices off as weather news was slightly more favorable and Winnipeg showed weakness. The decline continued through the rest of the period on further May liquidation, and selling in anticipation of the crop report released after trading had closed Monday. The crop estimate was about as expected.

A Winter wheat crop of approximately 654 millions of bushels was estimated by the Department of Agriculture as of May 1, compared with 656 millions estimated as of April 1, 519 harvested last year and a 1928-32 average of 623 millions. Acreage indicated for harvest was reported at 47,410,000 acres, as against 37,608,000 last year and a 1928-32 average of 39,724,000. May 1 condition was placed at 77.4 per cent, as against 67.0 and 81.2, and the estimated yield per acre at 13.8 bushels, as against the same yield last year and 15.2 during 1923-32. The report states in part as follows:

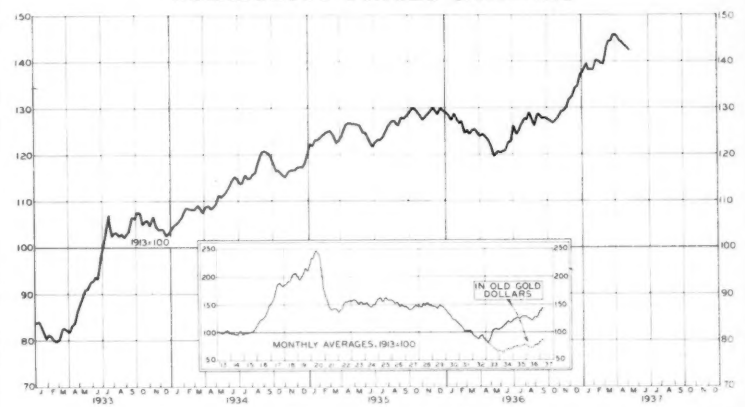
Prospective yields per harvested acre are generally below average, with the exception of the Far Southwest and a few Eastern States. This report does not take into consideration developments since May 1. Since that date, rainfall has continued to be below normal throughout the hard red Winter and Spring wheat belts. In the soft red Winter wheat area, however, rainfall since May 1 has been generally above normal. In the main Spring wheat area, the season is reported as somewhat later than average. In Minnesota and the Eastern third of the Dakotas, the moisture situation is regarded as satisfactory, but in Montana and the Western third of the Dakotas, dry conditions still prevail.

If the Winter wheat estimate proves warranted, Winter wheat output should about equal domestic needs. Present private estimates of the Spring wheat crop range around 200 millions, granted average weather conditions. Such an output would have to be either added to our stocks which are low at present, or else be exported. Whether the latter could be done without adverse effects on domestic prices depends largely on what happens to crops in other countries. New-crop contracts are now selling at a sufficient discount below Liverpool so that exports could be made at existing price relationships.

Canadian Spring wheat seedings are officially estimated at 24,367,000 acres, as against 24,779,700 in 1936 and a high mark of 26,646,100 in 1932.

Estimated European wheat requirements for the current season have been revised upward by Broomhall, the new figure being 464 millions of bushels, as

THE ANNALIST WEEKLY INDEX OF WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICES (1913=100)



	1. Farm Products	2. Food Products	3. Textile Products	4. Fuels	5. Metals	6. Chemicals	7. Miscellaneous	All Commodities	All Commodities in Old Dollars
1936									
May 12	109.6	119.6	104.8	170.7	116.7	97.3	85.8	119.6	71.2
1937									
Mar. 2	144.7	131.1	130.0	171.5	128.7	98.9	100.6	139.5	82.4
Mar. 9	149.3	132.8	132.0	171.5	141.0	98.9	102.0	143.2	84.6
Mar. 16	150.2	134.0	134.2	171.5	142.7	98.9	105.0	144.3	85.2
Mar. 23	151.2	133.4	134.4	171.5	142.4	98.9	105.7	144.6	85.4
Mar. 30	154.1	132.8	135.2	172.0	142.8	98.9	107.5	145.7	86.1
Apr. 6	152.8	131.7	136.0	176.7	141.9	99.6	107.1	145.7	86.1
Apr. 13	150.7	130.3	134.8	176.7	141.1	99.6	106.8	144.3	85.2
Apr. 20	150.7	130.5	134.2	176.7	139.1	99.6	106.2	144.2	85.2
Apr. 27	149.1	130.3	133.2	176.7	139.1	99.6	105.2	143.5	84.8
May 4	148.2	129.9	132.0	176.7	138.4	99.6	105.2	143.0	84.5
May 11	146.2	129.8	131.0	176.7	138.4	99.6	105.5	142.2	84.0

*Preliminary. †Revised. Back figures: For weekly figures from April 26, 1927, to Dec. 3, 1935, see THE ANNALIST of June 22, 1934, page 963, and Dec. 27, 1935, page 899. Building materials temporarily omitted, pending revision of index.

SPOT PRICES OF IMPORTANT COMMODITIES

(New York Prices Except as Noted)

	May 11, 1937	May 4, 1937	May 12, 1936
Wheat, No. 2 red, c. i. f., domestic (bu.)	\$1.42½	\$1.47%	\$1.06%
Corn, No. 2 yellow (bu.)	1.42½	1.46	.76%
Oats, No. 3 white (bu.)	.59½	.63½	.39½
Rye, No. 2 Western export, c. i. f. (bu.)	1.26½	1.28½	.62½
Barley, malting (bu.)	1.26	1.28	.80½
Cattle, choice heavy steers, Chicago (100 lb.)	14.12	14.31	8.50
Hogs, day's average, Chicago (100 lb.)	10.24	10.07	9.26
Cotton, middling upland (lb.)	1.326	1.355	1.163
Wool, fine staple territory (lb.)	1.08	1.08	.85½
Wool, Ohio delaines, scoured (lb.)	1.12½	1.12½	.82½
Beef, choice Western dressed steers, 700 lb. and up (100 lb.)	18.00-19.50	18.00-19.50	12.50-13.50
Hams, picnic (lb.)	13%	13%	.19%
Pork, mess (100 lb.)	25.00-28.00	26.25	31.00
Sugar, refined (lb.)	.20½	.20	.22
Coffee, Santos, No. 4 (lb.)	.11½-.117	.11½-.117	.08½-.08½
Coffee, Rio, No. 7 (lb.)	.09½-.09½	.09½	.06%
Flour, car lots, 98 cotton basis (bbl.)	8.05-8.20	8.35-8.40	7.20-7.35
Lard, choice Western (100 lb.)	11.60-11.70	11.80-11.90	10.50-10.60
Cottonseed oil, bleachable (100 lb.)	9.52-9.55	10.03-10.04	8.92-8.95
Printcloth, 34½-inch, 64x60, 5.35 (yd.)	.07	.07-.07½	.05-.05½
Cotton sheeting, brown, 36-inch, 56x60, 4.00 unbranded double cuts (yd.)	.09	.09½	.06%
Cotton yarn, Southern two-ply warps, No. 20 (lb.)	.35	.35½	.25
Worsted yarn, Bradford, 2-40s, halfblood weaving 60s (lb.)	1.83½	1.83½	1.51½
Silk, 75% seriplane, Japan, 13-15 size for near-by delivery (lb.)	1.83-1.88	1.88-1.93	1.63-1.68
Rayon, 150 denier, first quality (lb.)	.63	.63	.57
Coal, anthracite, stove, company (net ton)	6.75	6.75	6.25
Coal, bituminous, steam, mine run, Pittsburgh (net ton)	2.25	2.25	2.20 n
Coke, Connellsville furnace, at oven (net ton)	4.60	4.60	3.65
Gasoline, at refinery, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter avge. at 4 refin'ry centers (gal.)	.05½	.05½	.055½
Petroleum, crude, at well, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter avge. for 10 fields (bbl.)	1.376	1.376	1.296
Pig iron, Iron Age composite (gross ton)	23.25	23.25	18.84
Finished steel, Iron Age composite (100 lb.)	2.605	2.605	2.097
Copper, electrolytic, delivered Conn. (lb.)	.14	.14	.09½
Lead (lb.)	.06	.06	.0460
Tin, Straits (lb.)	.54%	.55%	.47
Zinc, East St. Louis (lb.)	.06%	.06%	.0490
Leather, Union (lb.)	.42	.42	.33
Hides, heavy native steers, Chicago (lb.)	.16½	.17½	.13
Paper, newsroll contract (ton)	42.50	42.50	41.00
Paper, wrapping, No. 1 Kraft (lb.)	.05½	.05½	.04½
Rubber, standard thick latex (lb.)	.26½	.26	.15%

†Prices for previous Friday. ‡Closing prices of nearest future contract. \$Domestic.

against 448 previously anticipated. This increase of 16 millions may have to be supplemented by a further increase of 8 millions for Germany. The additional requirements are expected to be provided chiefly by Canada and Australia. Non-European requirements are unchanged at 120 millions, the world total being therefore increased to 584 millions, from 568.

MOVEMENT OF UNITED STATES WHEAT

(Thousands; exports as reported by the Department of Commerce, visible supplies as reported by the Chicago Board of Trade)

	May 8, 1937.	May 1, 1937.	May 9, 1936.
Exports:			
Wheat (bus.)	56	84	13
Since July 1	1,948	145	
Flour (bbls.)	45	44	23
Since July 1	1,271	1,318	
Total (bus.)	278	291	121
Since July 1	7,922	6,340	

Wheat Imports From Canada:

	May 8, 1937.	May 1, 1937.	May 9, 1936.
For consumption, duty paid (bus.)	122	346	435
Since July 1	28,830	28,481	
Into bonded mills for grinding (bus.)	223	211	327
Since July 1	11,779	9,981	

Stocks:

	May 8, 1937.	May 1, 1937.	May 9, 1936.
Visible supply at w'k-end (bus.)	20,617	23,272	34,729

*Including flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat. †Flour converted to wheat at 4.7 bushels to the barrel. ‡Revised.

MOVEMENT OF CANADIAN WHEAT

(Thousands of bushels, wheat only; as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

	Apr. 30, 1937.	Apr. 23, 1937.	May 1, 1936.
Exports, inc. from U. S. ports	2,644	1,774	4,002
Exports for season	150,726	149,964	
Elevator stocks and afloat at week-end	72,228	75,672	199,417

*Including also exports into U. S. for U. S. consumption. †Since Aug. 1, 1936 and 1935. ‡Including stocks at U. S. ports, and, in 1936-37 season, in rail transit. §Revised.

WORLD WHEAT SHIPMENTS

(Thousands of bushels, flour in equivalent bushels of wheat; as reported by Broomhall)

	May 1, 1937.	May 1, 1936.	May 1, 1935.	May 1, 1934.
From:				
North America	3,121	6,008	165,914	157,576
Argentina	2,577	1,152	145,092	59,986
Australia	1,113	1,472	76,512	87,613
Russia	Nil	232	88	29,024
Danube	2,368	248	62,232	18,064
India	104	Nil	8,672	256
Other	1,312	784	13,256	20,504
Total	10,595	9,896	471,766	373,023

May corn made new twelve-year highs last week, but May liquidation this week carried prices considerably lower, with net losses of 5 cents for the May option, and of 2½ and 1¾ for July and September respectively.

Oats and rye showed losses of up to 4 cents for oats and 2 cents for rye, in sympathy with weakness in the other grains. Rye production was estimated at 42,913,000 bushels, as of May 1, as against 25,554,000 produced last year and 58,597,000 in 1935.

SUGAR

The domestic sugar futures market (contract No. 3) passed an uneventful and quiet week, closing irregularly higher and lower. Raws were unchanged at 3.45. The AAA reported that out of the total 1937 quota of 4,798,430 short tons for offshore areas, 2,038,785 tons had been charged off to April 30.

The "world" or No. 4 contract showed net gains of 1 to 2½ points, also in dull trading, after having, however, risen considerably higher before the general commodity weakness sent quotations lower on Monday and Tuesday. Details of the quotas under the international agreement

were released, Java leading with 1,050,000 metric tons, out of a total of 3,622,500, and Cuba following with 940,000.

COFFEE

Coffee futures continued their rise last week, with gains of up to 43 points for the Santos and up to 20 for the new "Rio." Brazilian support of the May Santos continued outstanding. Behind the advance, besides the Brazilian support, were a variety of rumors, of more or less reliability, including a proposal for a world coffee conference after the style of the recent sugar gathering, and reports that Colombia was increasing her export tax to 25 cents a bag.

COCOA

The cocoa market broke badly last week, with net losses of 57 to 74 points, the main decline taking place on Tuesday on the latest increase in the estimate of the Gold Coast crop. The current estimate for the major crop is now 270,000 tons, as against estimates previously as low as 220,000; the series of increases has discouraged the market more than one or two large raises might have done. New York warehouse stocks made a new high of 1,172,821 bags on Tuesday, as against 1,098,306 a week earlier and 806,673 a year ago.

HIDES

Future prices for hides closed 6 to 18 points lower Tuesday. Trading in spots was inactive, although some commentators regarded the lack of activity as only temporary.

RUBBER

The rubber market was again marked by wide oscillations, although trading was in somewhat lighter volume. Prices rose over 1 cent last week on aggressive shortcovering, but the gains were largely wiped out Monday as the shortcovering ceased and as stoploss orders were touched off. Closing quotations Tuesday were 31 to 42 points above the week previous.

SILK

Silk futures closed the week Tuesday 2 to 3½ points lower. The spot crack price dropped 3 cents to \$1.85. Japanese markets showed small losses.

WOOL

In a somewhat quieter week, wool top futures declined 5 to 12 points. The spot exchange price was unchanged at 117.0. Foreign prices were higher. The third series of London wool sales closed May 6 with no distinct market trend, with quotations varying higher and lower.

COTTONSEED OIL

Cottonseed oil futures declined further last week in quieter trading, losses of 52 to 67 points for the period reflecting liquidation due to lower cotton, corn and lard prices.

THE NON-FERROUS METALS

The nonferrous metals were uneventful last week, partly in sympathy with the coronation holidays in London. "Export" copper stood at 14.20-14.25 Tuesday, as against 14.25-14.35 a week previous, and tin at 54½, as against 55½. Silver, lead and zinc were unchanged at 45, 6.00-6.05 and 6.75.

WINTHROP W. CASE.

COMMODITY FUTURE PRICES

(Grains at Chicago; Others at New York)

Daily Range																
	May			July		October		December		January		March				
Cotton:	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.		
May 3	12.96	12.89	13.05	12.88	12.80	12.65	12.77	12.61	12.78	12.65	12.80	12.69				
May 4	13.04	12.87	13.13	13.01	12.90	12.78	12.87	12.76	12.91	12.80	12.91	12.84				
May 5	13.12	13.05	13.19	13.09	12.94	12.87	12.92	12.83	12.96	12.89	12.98	12.92				
May 6	13.11	12.92	13.19	13.03	12.96	12.82	12.93	12.79	12.96	12.85	13.00	12.88				
May 7	13.12	13.00	13.17	13.05	12.93	12.83	12.88	12.81	12.92	12.84	12.96	12.87				
May 8	13.07	12.99	13.10	13.04	12.88	12.82	12.85	12.79	12.89	12.84	12.91	12.88				
Week's range	13.12	12.87	13.19	12.88	12.96	12.65	12.93	12.61	12.96	12.65	13.00	12.69				
May 10	13.04	12.85	13.08	12.85	12.86	12.65	12.82	12.63	12.85	12.64	12.90	12.70				
May 11	12.80	12.70	12.87	12.73	12.65	12.53	12.63	12.50	12.65	12.52	12.69	12.58				
May 11 close	12.70		12.76		12.55	12.56	12.52		12.55		12.59					
Contract range	14.70	10.39	14.59	11.41	13.98	11.05	13.93	11.56	13.94	11.70	13.97	12.55				
	Mr.30	My.28	Mr.30	Nv.12	Ap.5	Nv.12	Ap.5	De.17	Ap.5	Fe.6	Ap.5	Ap.29				
Wheat:																
May 3	1.32	1.31	1.32	1.30	1.20	1.18	1.20	1.18	1.17	1.16	1.17	1.16				
May 4	1.31	1.31	1.29	1.28	1.19	1.17	1.19	1.17	1.18	1.17	1.16	1.16				
May 5	1.29	1.29	1.28	1.28	1.19	1.18	1.19	1.18	1.18	1.17	1.16	1.16				
May 6	1.30	1.29	1.29	1.29	1.19	1.18	1.19	1.18	1.18	1.17	1.16	1.16				
May 7	1.29	1.29	1.26	1.26	1.19	1.18	1.19	1.18	1.18	1.17	1.16	1.16				
May 8	1.26	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.17	1.15	1.17	1.15	1.16	1.15	1.14	1.14				
Week's range	1.32	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.20	1.15	1.15	1.14	1.15	1.14	1.14	1.13				
May 10	1.25	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.16	1.15	1.15	1.14	1.15	1.14	1.14	1.13				
May 11	1.24	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.15	1.14	1.15	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.13				
May 11 close	1.22		1.22		1.15	1.14	1.15	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.13				
Contract range	1.45	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.30	1.05	1.30	1.05	1.27	1.07	1.27	1.07				
	Apr.5	Sept.1	Sept.1	Sept.1	Apr.5	Oct.2	Oct.2	Mar.29	Jan.28							
Traded week ended Friday, May 7	163,041,000	bushels;	previous week	249,148,000.												
Weekly Range																
	First Two Days, Week Ended May 15, 1937.			Week Ended May 8, 1937.		Week Ended May 1, 1937.		Contract Range.								
Corn—"New":	High.	Low.	Close.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	Date.		
May	1.33	1.24	1.26 t	1.35	1.29	1.33	1.23	1.35	1.25	1.35	1.25	1.35	1.25	May 7		
May	1.19	1.15	1.15 t	1.21	1.17	1.20	1.13	1.25	1.18	1.25	1.18	1.25	1.18	May 8		
Sept.	1.08	1.05	1.06 t	1.10	1.08	1.10	1.06	1.15	1.05	1.15	1.05	1.15	1.05	Sept. 2		
Dec.	.83	.81	.81 t	.85	.83	.85	.83	.85	.83	.85	.83	.85	.83	Dec. 11		
Bushels traded				40,334,000	67,116,000											
Oats:																
May	.47	.45	.45	.50	.47	.51	.47	.54	Jan. 14	.40	Jan. 29					
July	.43	.43	.43	.45	.43	.45	.43	.50	Apr. 5	.37	Oct. 1					
Sept.	.40	.39	.39	.41	.39	.41	.39	.47	Apr. 5	.39	Mar. 4					
Bushels traded				14,345,000	34,165,000											
Rye:																
May	1.14	1.09	1.09	1.14	1.11	1.14	1.05	1.19	Dec. 28	.75	Aug. 11					
July	1.03	.99	.99	1.04	1.01	1.05	.98	1.12	Dec. 28	.71	Oct. 3					
Sept.	.92	.89	.90	.94	.92	.96	.91	1.03	Dec. 29	.87	Feb. 25					
Dec.	.93	.92	.91	.96	.94	.96	.94	.96	May 6	.92	May 10					
Bushels traded				5,043,000	7,274,000											
Coffee—D (Santos No. 4):																
May	11.40	11.33	11.34 t	11.30	10.88	10.85	10.60	11.51	Feb. 13	8.47	July 1					
July	10.90	10.60	10.65 t	10.84	10.60	10.58	10.32	11.46	Feb. 14	8.51	Oct. 6					
Sept.	10.77	10.40	10.49 t	10.74	10.36	10.31	9.95	11.46	Feb. 13	8.52	Oct. 6					
Dec.	10.60	10.34	10.32 n 10.34	10.59	10.18	10.19	9.90	11.50	Feb. 13	9.74	Apr. 20					
March	10.58	10.23	10.24 n	10.48	10.12	10.13	9.87	10.63	Mar. 31	9.65	Apr. 20					
Contracts traded				618	641											
Coffee—A (No. 7):																
May	7.32	7.15	7.15 n	7.33	6.90	6.86	6.70	8.19	Feb. 13	5.26	Oct. 2					
July	7.36	7.11	7.12 n	7.33	6.90	6.90	6.72	8.18	Feb. 13	5.26	Oct. 2					
Sept.	7.32	7.07	7.07 n	7.20	6.87	6.92	6.74	8.20	Feb. 13	5.30	Oct. 2					
Dec.	7.25	6.99	6.99 t	7.11	6.88	6.93	6.75	8.22	Feb. 13	6.48	Apr. 21					
March	6.98	6.98	6.94 n	6.82	6.79	6.92	6.74	7.12	Apr. 7	6.52	Apr. 20					
Contracts traded				277	352											
Sugar—No. 3:																
May	2.51	2.51	2.51@2.52	2.52	2.48	2.52	2.49	3.07	Jan. 4	2.38	Oct. 2					
July	2.49	2.49	2.49@2.49	2.52	2.48	2.54	2.48	3.46	Jan. 4	2.39	Oct. 2					
Sept.	2.50	2.48	2.48 n	2.53	2.48	2.54	2.48	3.08	Jan. 4	2.41	Sept. 23					
Nov.	.40	.40	.40 n	.41	.40	.41	.40	3.01	Dec. 28	2.48	Apr. 9					
Jan.	2.43	2.43	2.42@2.43	2.49	2.47	2.46	2.44	2.83	Jan. 27	2.44	Apr. 30					
March	2.43	2.43	2.42@2.43	2.46	2.43	2.46	2.43	2.56	Mar. 5	2.43	May 1					
May, 1938	2.44	2.43	2.43 n	2.47	2.44	...	...	2.47	May 5	2.43	May 10			
Contracts traded				482	800											
Sugar—No. 4 ("World"):																
July	1.25	1.18	1.18@1.19	1.23	1.15	1.25	1.14	1.37	Apr. 5	1.06	Jan. 6					
Sept.	1.27	1.21	1.21@1.22	1.26	1.18	1.27	1.17	1.39	Apr. 5	1.07	Jan. 6					
Nov.	1.32	1.24	1.24 n	1.30	1.22	1.31	1.21	1.41	Apr. 5	1.12	Jan. 6					
May, 1938	1.35	1.32	1.32 n	1.29	1.20	1.27	1.15	1.27	Apr. 5	1.12	Jan. 7					
March, 1938	1.36	1.30	1.30@1.31	1.34	1.27	1.35	1.25	1.44	Apr. 5	1.15	Jan. 4					
May, 1938	1.37	1.32	1.31@1.32	1.36	1.28	1.37	1.26	1.45	Apr. 5	1.18	Jan. 7					
July, 1938	1.36	1.35	1.33@1.34	1.39	1.31	1.36	1.36	1.46	Apr. 5	1.31	Apr. 17					
Sept., 1938	1.35	1.35	1.35@1.36	1.33	1.33	1.38	1.32	1.47	Apr. 5	1.32	Apr. 17					
Contracts traded				985	2,480											
Cocoa:																
May	7.75	7.65	7.65 n	8.80	8.29	9.37	8.32	13.04	Jan. 14	5.40	May 1					
July	8.80	7.63	7.66 t 7.69	8.88	8.15	9.56	8.48	13.13	Jan. 18	6.36	July 2					
Sept.	8.93	7.78	7.80 t 7.82	8.92	8.31	9.70	8.62	13.15	Jan. 18	7.29	Sept. 8					
Dec.	9.06	7.94	7.97 t	9.05	8.43	9.85	8.76	12.86	Jan. 18	7.94	May 11					
Jan.	9.10	8.00	8.04 t	9.13	8.48	9.85	8.82	11.65	Jan. 14	8.00	May 11					
March	9.23	8.15	8.15 t	9.25	8.64	9.88	8.93	11.52	Mar. 8	8.15	May 11					
Contracts traded				2,812	5,163											
Hides—Standard:																
June	16.13	16.00	16.12 b	16.36	15.97	16.64	16.12	18.34	Mar. 31	11.59	July 10					
Sept.	16.55	16.36	16.55 t	16.87	16.34	17.05	16.52	18.70	Mar. 31	12.35	Aug. 27					
Dec.	16.90	16.68	16.89 t	17.20	16.68	17.40	16.84	19.00	Mar. 31	12.35	Aug. 27					
March	17.25	17.10	17.19 n	17.30	17.30	17.40	17.16	19.32	Mar. 31	16.97	Mar. 4					
Contracts traded				227	521											
Rubber—No. 1 Standard:																
May	22.70	21.48	21.57 n	21.73	21.26	22.60	20.40	27.30	Mar. 30	15.98	June 5					
July	22.80	21.62	21.72@21.74	22.64	21.10	22.75	20.68	27.50	Mar. 30	16.39	Sept. 28					
Sept.	22.80	21.62	21.72 t	22.79	21.20	22.85	20.68	27.46	Mar. 30	16.80	Oct. 19					
Dec.	22.76	21.68	21.96 t	22.82	21.24	22.80	20.75	27.43	Mar. 30	20.44	Jan. 23					
March	22.80	21.85	21.98 t	22.76	21.52	22.45	20.85	26.26	Apr. 2	20.85	Apr. 30					
Contracts traded				1,705	4,069											
Silk:																
May	1.77	1.76	1.76 t 1.77	1.83	1.78	1.82	1.79	2.18	Jan. 13	1.59	Oct. 8					
July	1.79	1.76	1.78 t	1.83	1.78	1.83	1.79	2.17	Jan. 13	1.76	May 11					
Sept.	1.76	1.73	1.73 t	1.80	1.75	1.81	1.75	2.05	Mar. 17	1.73	May 11					
Dec.	1.75	1.72	1.73 t 1.73	1.79	1.73	1.79	1.75	1.79	Apr. 28	1.72	May 11					
Contracts traded				976	2,131											
Wool Tops—"New":																
May	112.0	111.0	110.5 b	112.5	111.0	115.0	110.9	119.4	Apr. 2	106.0	Feb. 16					
Oct.	111.5	110.0	109.0@110.5	112.0	110.5	115.0	110.0	118.6	Apr. 5	106.0	Feb. 16					
Dec.	111.5	110.0	109.0@110.5	111.5	110.5	115.0	111.0	118.5	Apr. 3	110.0	Feb. 27					
Jan.	111.5	11														

Canadian Business—News: Building Demand Rises; Relief Expenditures Cut

AN outstanding development of the past week was the Federal Government's decision to cut grants-in-aids to the provinces by about 25 per cent in the current fiscal year. General business activity continued at a comparatively high level, as industries depressed by the Oshawa strike resumed large-scale operations. Freight car loadings for the final week of April turned upward. Commodity prices continued to give ground. Construction in April again showed a sharp increase.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce in its May letter reports that "the strong industrial advance which marked Canadian business in March continued throughout April, except in those districts affected by the strike of automotive workers." The letter continues, in part:

This strike had far-reaching effects, for it slowed operations at numerous plants from which the automobile industry, operating during the first quarter of the year at a rate 43 per cent higher than in the like quarter of 1936, drew many of its requirements. Thus, a large number of employees in these associated plants, most of whom were not directly interested in the Oshawa affair, were deprived for about a fortnight of the highest earnings available in several years. Exceptional activity continued, however, at one automotive center outside the strike zone, for part of April on a much higher scale than at any time since 1929.

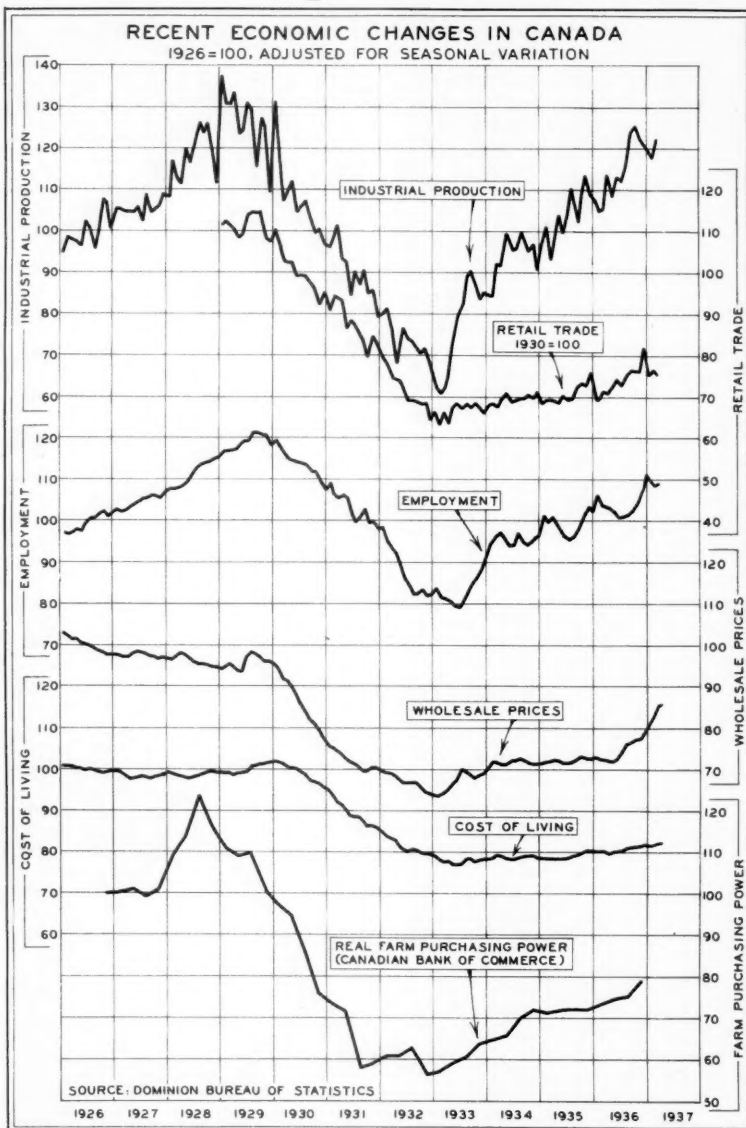
The most recent advance in the non-automotive field was due mainly to an increase of more than seasonal proportions in the production of textiles, machinery and other heavy equipment (as several plants swung into operation on orders for railway and military equipment) and particularly to a marked increase in new construction contracts.

Forestry operations expanded greatly, with a continued heavy demand for pulp and paper and with the return to more favorable conditions in the Pacific Coast lumber district.

Building Demand Sharply Higher

Construction in Canada during the last two months has shown very encouraging increases, although activity still remains at a comparatively low level. Contracts awarded last month, according to MacLean Building Reports, totaled \$24,426,600, as against \$16,058,100 a month be-

Relief Expenditures Cut



fore and \$9,815,100 a year before. That is the highest April total since 1930, when awards amounted to \$48,779,000. For April, 1929, awards totaled \$43,328,000. The gain over April, 1936, amounted to nearly 150 per cent.

The largest percentage gains over a year ago were shown by the Maritime and Prairie Provinces. That was due partly to the fact that last year activity in those Provinces was at a low level. Ontario also showed a substantial gain, while moderate increases were recorded

in Quebec and British Columbia. The following table gives construction contracts awarded by Provinces:

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED

(Thousands of Dollars)	1937.	1936.
Ontario	11,386	4,492
Quebec	4,545	3,440
British Columbia	878	703
Maritime Provinces	5,089	395
Prairie Provinces	2,530	785

Contracts awarded in the first four months of the current year amounted to \$55,835,700 as compared with \$41,942,300

in the corresponding period of last year.

The sharp rise in new building demand in the last two months of course is a very favorable development. If the upward trend continues during the coming months, the business picture will become much better balanced. In many respects the situation in Canada is similar to that in the United States. Although industrial production recovered sharply, building activity remained at a comparatively low level. That accounts partly for the large number of persons still unemployed. On April 1, 1937, the building employment index, adjusted for seasonal variation, stood at 44.6 as compared with 109.2 for all industries. The highway construction index partly due to government expenditures stood at a higher level although it was substantially lower than a year before. The index on April 1 was 89.4 as against 144.4 a year before. Government public works expenditures have been curtailed in recent months. Although this may hamper the building industry somewhat, it is nevertheless a constructive development since it assists the government in attaining a balanced budget.

GOVERNMENT REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

(Thousands of Dollars)	Apr. 1, '36- Feb. 28, '37.	Apr. 1, '35- Feb. 28, '36.
Revenue—		
Customs	74,475	67,312
Excise	175,793	141,244
Postoffice	30,191	28,789
Income tax	98,544	79,246
Miscellaneous	21,852	20,774
Total	400,856	337,366
Special receipts	1,980	296
Total revenue	402,836	337,662
Disbursements—		
Total current expenditure	326,961	320,491
Total special expenditure	98,978	108,648
Total capital expenditure and non-active loans	5,409	7,099
Total disbursements	431,348	436,238
Loans and investments	39,439	60,017
Total	470,787	496,255

Another step toward a balanced budget was taken last week when the government announced a reduction of about 25 per cent in grants-in-aid to the Provinces. Business interests should be heartened by this move since it indicates that the tax burden will not be increased. Direct relief expenditures have been cut to \$19,500,000 this year from \$28,930,000.

Unemployment relief outlays have been a heavy drain on the Dominion budget. Beginning with expenditures of less than \$5,000,000 in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1931, the relief burden rose to \$81,000,000 in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1936. Only a slight reduction occurred last year, relief expenditures being slightly less than \$80,000,000. For the present fiscal year, such expenditures will be scaled down to \$50,000,000. Such a reduction, if accompanied

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Canadian Unlisted Bonds

Following are the closing bid and asked quotations as of May 11, as furnished by the Investment Dealers Association of Canada:

PROVINCIAL

	Bid.	Asked.
Br Columbia 6s, '47	102	103
Do 4½s, '53	94½	95½
Manitoba 6s, '47	96½	97½
Do 4s, '50	84	86
Do 5½s, '58	88	90
Do 5½s, '58	93	94½
New Brunswick 5½s, '50	111	113
Do 3s, '51	93½	95½
Do 5s, '57	108	110
Do 4½s, '61	105	106½
Nova Scotia 3s, '47	94	95½
Do 3s, '52	92½	93½
Do 4½s, '52	105½	107½
Do 5s, '50	113½	114½
Do 4½s, '60	106	107½
Ontario 5½s, '47	114½	115½
Do 5s, '48	112½	113
Do 4½s, '49	108½	109
Do 3s, '51	94½	95
Do 4s, '62	104	105
Do 4½s, '68	110	112
Quebec 2½s, '44	97½	98½
Do 3s, '51	95½	96
Do 4½s, '58	106	107½
Do 4½s, '63	108½	110

RAIL AND NAVIGATION BONDS

	Bid.	Asked.
Can Atlantic 4s, '55	92½	94½
C P R 3s, '48	95½	96½
Do 3½s, '51	99½	100½
Do 4s, '49	102½	103½
Do 6s, '42	107½	108½
Do 4½s, '44	102	102½
Can S S 6s, '41	68	69
Asso T & T 5½s, '55	84½	85½
Avon Riv Pow 5s, '64	102½	103½
Avalon Tel 5½s, '48	102	102½
Beauharnois 5s, '73	57½	58½
Bell Tel 5s, '55	113½	115½
Do 5s, 1957	118	120
Do 5s, '60	118½	120½
B C Tel 4½s, '61	103½	104½
B C Pow 4½s, '60	95½	96½
Calgary Pow 5s, '60	95½	96½
Do 5s, '64	94	95
Can Nor Pow 5s, '53	103½	104
Dom Gas & El 6½s, '45	92½	93½
East Kootenay 7s, '42	99	100
Gatineau Pow 5s, '56	100½	101½
Hamill By Prod 5s, '55	98½	99½
Hy Elec B & S 5s, '57	100½	101½
Int H Elec 6s, '44	75	76

INDUSTRIALS

	Bid.	Asked.
Inter Power 6s, '55	101	101½
Do 6s, '57	98½	99½
MacLaren Pow 5½s, '61	97½	98½
Do 5½s, '64	97½	98
Mar T & T 5s, '56	104½	105½
Mont Is P 5½s, '57	91½	92½
Mont L, H & P 3½s, '56	97½	98½
Do 3½s, '73	91½	92½
Mont Tram 5s, '55	79½	80½
Do 5s, '41	101½	102
Do 4½s, '55	76	77
Nat L & P 6s, '49	96	98
Nfld L & P 4½s, '56	96	98
Do 5½s, '71	103½	104½
N S Lt & Pow 4s, '57	98	99
Ott L, H & P 5s, 1957	105½	106½
Ott Trac 5½s, '55	102	103
Ott Valley 5½s, '70	104½	105½
Power Corp 4½s, '59	99½	100½
Power Corp 5s, '57	104½	105½
Quebec Power 5s, '68	103½	104½
Saguenay Elec 5½s, '53	98	99
Saguenay Pow 4½s, '66	100½	101½
Shaw W & P 4s, '61	96½	97½
Do 4½s, '70	102½	103
Twin City 5½s, '52	81	82
United Secs 5½s, '52	72½	73½
Winnipeg Elec 4½s, '60	104½	105½
Do 4-5s, 1965	76½	77½
Do B. Inc 4-5s, '65	65½	66½

INDUSTRIALS

	Bid.	Asked.
Abitibi 5s, '53	101	101½
Acadia Sugar 4½s, '55	101½	102½
Alb Pac Grain 6s, '46	98½	100
Atl Sugar 4s, '51	98½	100½
Brown Co 5½s, '46	90	90½
Do 5½s, '50	89	90
B A Oil 4s, '45	102	103
Can Canners 4s, '51	98	99
Can Cement 4½s, '51	102½	103½
Can P & P Inv 5s, '58	84	85
Can Int Paper 6s, '49	101	101½
Can Vickers 6s, '47	97½	98½
Int C W Baks 6½s, 1950	98½	99½
Consol P 5½s, '61, ex stk	64½	65½
Cumberland R & C 5s, '40	100½	101
Dom Coal 6s, '55	101	101½
Dom Steel & C 6½s, '55	108	109
Dom Tar 4½s, '51	99	100
Dom Textile 4½s, '55	99	100
Donnacona P 4-4½s, '56	82	83
Dryden 6s, '49	102½	103½
East Dairies 6s, '49	85	86
Famous Players 4½s, '51	96	97
Fed Grain 6s, '49	101	101½
Foreign Pwr Secs 6s, '49	73	74
Ot Lakes Paper 5s, '55	92½	93½
Gypsum, L & A 5½s, '48	102	102½

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	Bid.	Asked.
Int P & P Nfld 5s, '68	103½	104
Do 4½s, 1968	102½	103½
Steel of Can 6s, '40	111	112
Lake St John 5½s, '61	100½	101½
Do 5s, '61	82	82½
United Grain Grow 5s, '48	94	96
Do 5½s, '49	97	99
Massey-Harris 5s, '47	97½	98½
Maple Leaf Mill 5½s, '49	82	84
McColl-Fontenac 6s, '49	102½	103
Mersey Paper 6s, '49	99½	101½
Minn & Ont P 6s, '45	72½	73½
Mont Dry Docks 6s, '48	94	95
N S Steel Coal 5s, '50	70	73
Do 6s, perp	35	37
Price Bros 5s, '57	99½	100½
Restigouche 6s, '48	114	114½
Rolland Paper 4½s, '51	103½	104½
Standard Lime 6s, '44	97½	98½
Smith, Howard 4½s, '51	102½	103½
Steel of Can 6s, '40	111	112
United Amuse 5s, '56	98½	99½
United Grain Grow 5s, '48	94	96
Do 5½s, '49	97	99
Acadia Apts 6½s, '39	55	56
Dom Square 6s, '48	73	75
Mont Apts 5½s, '48	87	89
Ogilvy Realty 5½s, '51	86	88
Queens Hotel 6s, '47	100	101
Wildier Realty 6½s, '40	49½	50
Windsor Hotel 6s, '47	40	42
Do 6½s, '43	80	83

by a further gain in revenues, will materially improve the budget picture during the present fiscal year. In an accompanying table we give a condensed report of Dominion revenues and expenditures for the first eleven months of the fiscal year ending March 31, 1937 and the corresponding period of the preceding fiscal year. This table which is largely self-explanatory reveals that substantial improvement occurred in the last fiscal year.

The government will also be benefited next year through the conversion of the Victory bonds into low-interest bearing securities. Moreover, the new securities are not tax free. Books were

Montreal Stock Exchange

Daily Closing Averages.

	Ten Utilities.	Twenty Industrials.	Thirty Com- bined.
May 5.....	77.0	108.3	97.9
May 6.....	77.8	109.0	98.6
May 7.....	78.1	108.5	98.4
May 8.....	78.0	108.3	98.2
May 10.....	76.2	105.4	95.7
May 11.....	76.3	103.8	94.6

Shares Sold.

	Week Ended— May 8, 1937.	May 9, 1936.
Monday.....	157,518	186,345
Tuesday.....	133,306	260,831
Wednesday.....	155,101	280,869
Thursday.....	84,573	228,143
Friday.....	82,897	262,982
Saturday.....	63,785	195,763
Total.....	677,180	1,414,933

opened on May 5 on the conversion loan which was designed to take care of a part of the \$236,299,800 of 5½ per cent Victory Loan Bonds maturing on Dec. 1, 1937. Holders were offered the choice of converting their bonds into two-year 1 per cent bonds priced to yield 1.38 per cent; five-year 2 per cent bonds priced to yield about 2.375 per cent, and twelve-year 3½ per cent bonds priced to yield 3.35 per cent.

On May 6, J. L. Ilsley, Revenue Minister and Acting Minister of Finance announced that the books on the short-term series were closed with conversions amounting to \$80,000,000. The books on the twelve-year conversions issue will be held open for some time.

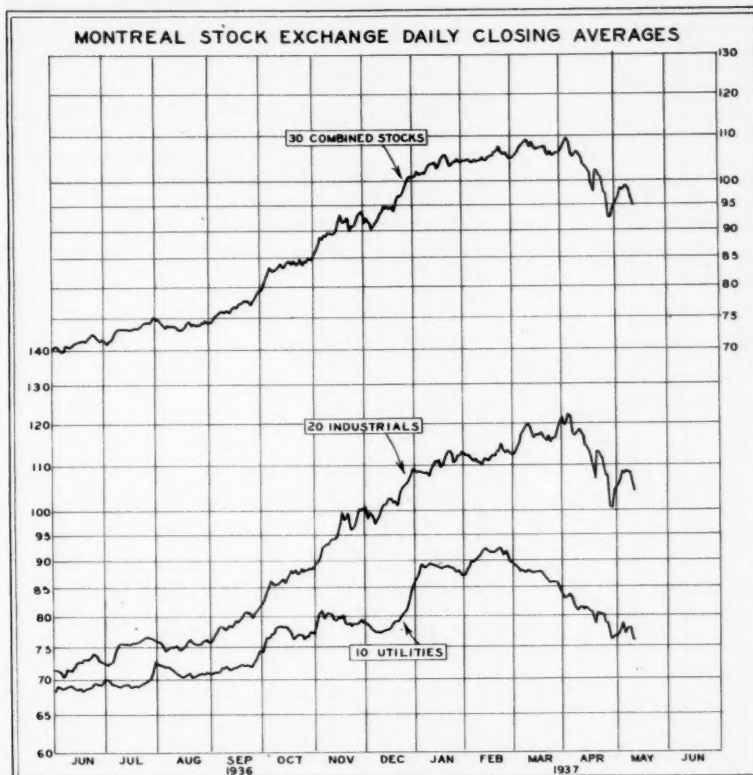
The maturing bonds, with final coupons due on Dec. 1, will be valued at 102.25 and the resulting cash adjustment in favor of each conversion applicant will be made on June 1, when interim certificates of the new issue will be exchanged for the present bonds.

after allowance for seasonal fluctuations. The adjusted index for the week ended May 1, 1937, is 84.30 as compared with 80.87 a week before and 80.52 a year before. Total loadings amounted to 49,447 cars as compared with 47,146 cars a week before and 47,228 cars a

548 cars. Miscellaneous shipments showed the greatest gain with an increase of 47,853 cars. L. c. l. merchandise was second with a gain of 13,193 cars. Grain and grain products, coal and coke were the only groups to record losses. Grain shipments dropped 13,061 cars but were moderately above the level of two years ago.

Crop reports will figure more prominently in the news from now on. The outlook has improved but much can happen between now and harvest time. For one thing, subsoil moisture conditions are unsatisfactory. The Bank of Montreal, in its first crop report for the season, states that wheat seeding is now well under way in the Prairie Provinces although it was retarded by wet weather in Manitoba and Northern Saskatchewan. Surface moisture generally is adequate for germination, but owing to deficiency in subsoil reserves rains are urgently required, particularly in Southern and Central Saskatchewan and Eastern Alberta. In Quebec Province the season is late and field operations are not forward as usual. In Ontario field operations are about two weeks late. Fall wheat wintered satisfactorily and old meadows and alfalfa are in excellent condition. In the Maritime Provinces seeding operations will not be general before another two weeks. In British Columbia field operations have been retarded by cool, wet weather.

Commodity prices again receded for



Principal and interest of the new bonds will be payable in lawful money of Canada. The two-year 1 per cent bonds and the five-year 2 per cent bonds will be non-callable. The twelve-year 3½ per cent bonds will be callable at par on and after June 1, 1946.

Freight car loadings for the last week in April showed a substantial increase,

year before. The low level of grain and grain products shipments continues to hold down the total figure. As compared with a year ago, grain loadings decreased 2,429 cars while total loadings showed a gain of 2,219 cars. The gain in total loadings for the first four months of the year over the corresponding period of last year amounted to 80,-

Continued on Page 775

CONSTRUCTION ISSUES

Dominion Bridge - Canada Cement

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STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS			STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS		
Sales.	High.	Low.	Sales.	High.	Low.
100 Agnew-S .. 10	10	10	1,580 Can In Alc.	5 1/2	5 1/2
20 Do pf. 105	105	105	35 Can Loco. 5	4 1/2	4 1/2
150 Alb Grain. . 6	5 1/2	5 1/2	35 Can Loco. 5	4 1/2	4 1/2
80 Do pf. 34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	1,870 Can Pac Ry. 14 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
10 Am Elec pf 26	26	26	1,870 Can Pac Ry. 14 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
431 Asso Brew. 14	13 1/2	13 1/2	3,132 Con Smelt. . 83	79 1/2	80
5 Do pf. 110	110	110	130 Crown Cork 19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
2,105 Bathurst. . 19 1/2	19	19 1/2	110 Dist-Seag. . 23	21	22
475 Bawlf Gr. . 4	3 1/2	4	540 Dom Bridge 53 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2
25 Do pf. 33	33	33	310 Dom Coal pf 20 1/2	20	20 1/2
304 Bell Tel. 158	157	158	30 Dom Glas. 110	110	110
14,101 Brazilian. . 23 1/2	21 1/2	23 1/2	25 Do pf. 145 1/2	145	145
55 B C Pow. A 37	36	36	5 DomRub pf. 105	105	105
810 Do B. 8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	15,052 Dom S&C B 21 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
125 Bruck Silk. . 7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1,105 Dom Tar. 16	15	15 1/2
105 Bldg Prod. . 60	60	60	22 Do pf. 110	110	110
3,172 Can Cem. . 18	17 1/2	17 1/2	292 Dom Text. . 81	80	81
605 Do pf. 104	102 1/2	104	5 Do pf. 145	145	145
175 Can For. A 17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	625 Dryden. 16 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2
110 Do B. 18	18	18	5 East Koot. . 2	2	2
260 Can N Pow 22 1/2	22	22	40 East Dairies. 2	2	2
73 Can S S pf. . 7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	2,005 Electrolux. 20	17 1/2	20
35 Can Brom. . 48	48	48	25 En & Heat. . 7	7	7
3,515 Can Car. . 18	15 1/2	17 1/2	55 Eng Elec. B 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
1,705 Do pf. 28 1/2	24 1/2	28 1/2	215 Foundation. 26 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2
915 Can Celan. . 27	26	27	2,540 G St Wares 16	14	14
65 Do pf. 121 1/2	121	121	200 Gurd. 10	10	10
100 Do rta. 22	22	22	5 Do pf. 105	105	105
75 Can Cotton. 80	80	80	565 Gypsum. . 16	15	15
423 Can F Inv. . 28	26 1/2	26 1/2	60 Ham Bridge 15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
1,119 Can Hyd El	76	73	25 Do pf. 82	80	82
pf. 76	73	75 1/2	5 Hillcrest pf 25	25	25

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Canadian Industrial and Mining Securities

Our weekly market letter giving up-to-date information mailed on request.

ROYAL BANK BUILDING, MONTREAL

STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS			STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS		
Sales.	High.	Low.	Sales.	High.	Low.
1,052 Hollinger. . 12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	1,715 McCall Fro 10	9 1/2	9 1/2
1,685 How Smith. 28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	72 Mt Col pf. 105	105	105
10 Do pf. 102	102	102	4,748 Mt Power. . 30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
7,623 Imp Oil. 22 1/2	21 1/2	22	25 Mt Tele. 63	63	63
3,373 Imp Tob. . 14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	161 Mont Tram 85	85	85
20 C Accept. 35	35	35	1,353 Nat Brew. . 40	39	39 1/2
3,651 Int Nickel. 62	60	61 1/2	35 Do pf. 41	41	41
1,288 Int Pete. . 36	35 1/2	36	1,080 Nat Stl Car 47	44	45 1/2
25 Int Power. . 7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	923 Niagara W. 42 1/2	41	42 1/2
27 Do pf. 91	90	90	2,368 Noranda. . 64	64	64
345 L of the Wds 33 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	66 Ogilvie. 260	260	260
160 Lang. 18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	5 Ottawa Pw. 92	92	92
160 Lindsay. 10	10	10	15 Do pf. 102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
5 Do pf. 70	70	70	285 Penmans. . 62 1/2	62	62 1/2
1,426 Mas Harris 13 1/2	12 1/2	13	1,098 Pwr Corp. . 24 1/2	24	24
1,715 McCall Fro 10	9 1/2	9 1/2	35 Quebec Pwr 19	19 1/2	19 1/2
72 Mt Col pf. 105	105	105	270 Reg Knit. . 9	8 1/2	9
4,748 Mt Power. . 30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	440 Do pf. 23	23	23
25 Mt Tele. 63	63	63	15 Do pf. 104	104	104
161 Mont Tram 85	85	85	85 Sag P pf. 103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
1,353 Nat Brew. . 40	39	39 1/2	1,335 St Law Cp 12 1/2	12	12
35 Do pf. 41	41	41	3,140 Do pf. 32 1/2	31	31
1,080 Nat Stl Car 47	44	45 1/2	318 St L P pf. . 83	80	80
923 Niagara W. 42 1/2	41	42 1/2	3,997 Shawinigan 28 1/2	26 1/2	28 1/2
2,368 Noranda. . 64	64	64	360 Sher Wms. . 26	26	26
66 Ogilvie. 260	260	260	10 Do pf. 127	127	127
5 Ottawa Pw. 92	92	92	25 Simp pf. 99	99	99
15 Do pf. 102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	20 So C Pow. . 14	14	14
285 Penmans. . 62 1/2	62	62 1/2	570 Stl of C. 81 1/2	79	81
1,098 Pwr Corp. . 24 1/2	24	24	144 Do pf. 75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
35 Quebec Pwr 19	19 1/2	19 1/2	100 Twin City. . 10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
270 Reg Knit. . 9	8 1/2	9	1,350 United Stl. . 8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2
440 Do pf. 23	23	23	146 Vau. 4	4	4
15 Do pf. 104	104	104	25 Do pf. 50	50	50
85 Sag P pf. 103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	436 Winn El A. . 5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
1,335 St Law Cp 12 1/2	12	12	275 Do B. 5	4 1/2	5
3,140 Do pf. 32 1/2	31	31	16 Do pf. 31	30	31
318 St L P pf. . 83	80	80	150 Woods Mfg 70	70	70
3,997 Shawinigan 28 1/2	26 1/2	28 1/2			
360 Sher Wms. . 26	26	26			
10 Do pf. 127	127	127			
25 Simp pf. 99	99	99			
20 So C Pow. . 14	14	14			
570 Stl of C. 81 1/2	79	81			
144 Do pf. 75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2			
100 Twin City. . 10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2			
1,350 United Stl. . 8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2			
146 Vau. 4	4	4			
25 Do pf. 50	50	50			
436 Winn El A. . 5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2			
275 Do B. 5	4 1/2	5			
16 Do pf. 31	30	31			
150 Woods Mfg 70	70	70			

BANKS		
Sales.	High.	Low.
85 Canada. 59	58 1/2	59
2 Canadienne. 160	160	160
122 Commerce. 196	196	196

STOCK EXCHANGE.					
STOCKS.					
Sales.		High.	Low.	Last	
187	Montreal.	232	229	232	
3	Nova Sco.	321	321	321	
154	Royal	207	200	206	
BONDS.					
\$25,800	M P Debs.	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	
CURR MARKET					
22,104	Abitibi	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	
4,636	Do pf	71	64	67	
671	Do c of d	70	69	70	
1,967	Asbestos	100	89	98	
10,193	Do rts	3.20	2.00	2.90	
477	Bathurst B	10	9 1/2	9 1/2	
819	Beauharn's	7 1/2	7	7	
26	Brew & D.	8	8	8	
1,338	Brew Corp	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	
857	Do pf	20	18 1/2	19 1/2	
1,480	B A Oil	23 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	
242	B C Pack's	20	19 1/2	20	
10	Cal Pr pf.	90	90	90	
485	C & D S.	67	63 1/2	66 1/2	
8,500	Dredge.	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	
28	C Gen Inv.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	
10	C In B.	236	236	236	
355	Can Malt.	38	37 1/2	38	
7	C N Pr pf.110	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	
14	C P&P Inv	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	
55	Do pf.	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	
125	Can Vickers	10	10	10	
15	Do pf.	47	47	47	
30	C Vinegars	19 1/2	19	19 1/2	
10	C Wineries.	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
4	Catelli	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	
90	Do pf.	11	11	11	
100	City Gas	1.00	.90	.90	
887	Cl Neon	40	35	40	
150	C Alcohol.	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
675	Do pf.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	
9,221	Con Paper	18	17	17 1/2	
150	Dom Strs.	11	10 1/2	10 1/2	
2,379	Don'cona. A	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	
835	Do B.	15	14 1/2	14 1/2	
45	E Dairy pf	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	
20	E Koot Pr				
	Do pf	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	
255	Eur Elec.	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	
1,335	Fairchild.	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	
376	Ford A.	25 1/2	25	25 1/2	
135	For P Sec.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
1,643	Fraser	43 1/2	39 1/2	43 1/2	
8,820	Do v. t.	43 1/2	39 1/2	42	
45	Freiman pf	48	45	48	
855	Gen S W pf.103	103	100	103	
5	Int Paints.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	
30	Int UL A.	17	17	17	
940	Do B A.	2.00	1.60	1.90	
25	Loblaw.	24	24	24	
425	Mackz Air.1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	
315	MacL P&P	29	28	29	

Canadian Stock Prices Lose Ground in Dull Market;

CANADIAN stocks drifted through a week of dull trading and generally easier prices. The majority of traders and speculators were apparently discussing the British coronation and other current topics and permitting the ticker tape to find its own way.

Volume of trading declined sharply during the week. On last Friday total sales on the Toronto Stock Exchange were only 422,000 shares as compared with more than twice as many in the preceding week and about 2,900,000 shares on April 20. Conditions were no better in Montreal. Sales fell below 100,000 shares a day in the latter part of last week. The market was a little more active during the short Saturday session and on the following Monday.

Perhaps the feature of the week was a further decline in mining shares. All of the rally which took place following the sharp decline in the latter part of March was erased by the week's liquidation of mining securities. The index of twenty gold-mining stocks compiled by the Toronto Stock Exchange, for example, slumped from a high of 131.14 on May 1 to a low of 121.66 on May 10, a decline of more than 7 per cent in but little more than a week. The Exchange's index of miscellaneous mines has not fared so badly but even that has lost 5 per cent since the beginning of this month.

Should mining stocks rebound from the present level it would form a "double bottom," in the phraseology of the chart readers. Such a formation would be

Golds at New Low for Year

considered favorable but the rally, if any, should be accompanied by more volume than at present.

Following the brief rally of last week paper stocks turned weak. In the past month or more some paper securities have lost a good deal of ground and a large portion of the paper profits which were built up so quickly on the rise have been washed away.

Consolidated Paper was unusually active and lost more than 2 points to end

couraged new selling the moment the general list turned lower. Dominion Bridge, National Steel Car and Canadian Car all lost more than a point. Steel of Canada was relatively steady around the 80 mark. Canadian Bronze was inactive. United Steel slipped further to around 7 and is now 3 points under the high of a month ago.

Traders in building stocks closed their eyes to the fact that Canadian construction in April was 150 per cent

which are tending to increase, despite returning prosperity."

"A solution of the tangled railway problem is still most urgently required," he said. "The tremendous waste involved in the operation of duplicate services continues."

Reviewing the company's operations during the year, Sir Edward said:

"Notwithstanding the diminution in earnings from grain and grain products, following the poor harvest of the past season, gross earnings of your company for the first quarter of 1937 increased 8.1 per cent, net earnings increased 28.8 per cent, passenger earnings increased 5.6 per cent and freight earnings increased 7.6 per cent. Car loadings of pulp and paper increased 19.4 per cent, lumber 32.0 per cent, ore 26.4 per cent and manufactures and miscellaneous 26.0 per cent. These increases are indications of the economic recovery in Canada, except in the construction trades and agriculture."

Steamship traffic on the Atlantic and Pacific was reported to have shown improvement.

To meet conditions, Sir Edward said, the Canadian Pacific had speeded up train schedules, inaugurated pick-up and delivery services, increased the use of motor vehicles and made numerous rate adjustments.

With respect to the Trans-Canada Air Lines, he said that, notwithstanding that the Canadian Pacific was to provide one-half the capital, the government proposed that three directors be selected by it, three by the Canadian National and three by the Canadian Pacific. It was felt that it would not be in the interest of the company to join unless it could do so as an equal partner and not with a minority representative after providing one-half the capital.

Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation

A. Cross, president, told stockholders at their annual meeting in Montreal last week that business of the company this year will be substantially better than in 1936. Mr. Cross said the steel plant is now operating at capacity, as against 96 per cent of capacity a year ago, and that sales to Great Britain probably will be less than last year.

Howey Gold Mines, Ltd., reports for 1936 net income of \$197,426, equal to 4 cents each on 5,000,000 capital shares, as against \$211,282, or 4 cents a share, the year before.

Canadian Mines

Opportunities for comparatively high interest yields on safe, stable, permanent investments, with the likelihood of substantial capital appreciation, are available in seasoned and expanding mining companies.

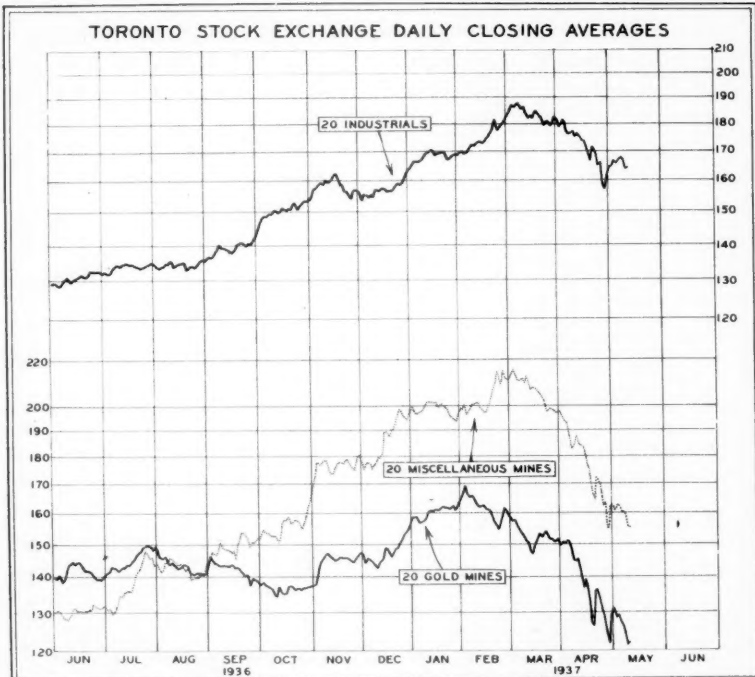
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Toronto Stock Exchange
Daily Closing Averages.

	Twenty Industrials.	Twenty Golds.	Twenty Misc. Mines.
May 5.....	166.16	127.05	161.81
May 6.....	167.00	126.56	160.53
May 7.....	167.91	126.84	160.58
May 8.....	167.36	124.72	158.95
May 10.....	164.07	121.66	155.19
May 11.....	164.46	122.10	155.26

Shares Sold.

	Week Ended May 8, 1937	Week Ended May 9, 1936
Monday	849,500	1,753,068
Tuesday	648,800	2,552,981
Wednesday	520,200	3,048,043
Thursday	464,300	2,640,783
Friday	422,000	2,013,086
Saturday	337,500	1,580,118
Total	3,242,300	13,588,079

the week around 16. Abitibi slumped to under 9 as compared with 10 in the preceding week. The preferred, which rushed up more than 10 points last week, ran into some liquidation and lost most of its gain. It closed around 62.

Howard Smith and Bathurst, class A, were fractionally lower with little interest being shown in the shares. Fraser and Price Brothers, new stock, lost more than 2 points. Rolland was dull but firm.

Utility stocks turned downward to test the lows established on April 28. As a group, such stocks closed near the lows for the week and but slightly above the lows for the year. Declines were not large but the utilities have been scraping the bottom to such an extent that by even losing fractions the group sinks into new low territory.

Further selling swept the market for steel stocks during the past week. During last week's rally this group failed to rise as briskly as did the main body of securities and this fact may have en-

higher than April, 1936, and such securities were soft. Foundation, one of the more recent speculative favorites, lurched more than 4 points to close about 24. Dominion Tar and Canadian Cement were slightly lower. The latter has apparently lost all of the speculative following it had but a few weeks ago. Dominion Glass lost 7 points.

Liquor stocks were uninteresting. Commercial Alcohols, Distillers-Corporation-Seagrams and Canadian Industrial Alcohols A were fractionally lower. Hiram Walkers was softer than the remainder of the group.

One of the features in recent sessions has been the weakness in high grade preferred stocks which sell at large premiums. Many of such securities reach a new low price on almost every sale. Liquidation is not pressing but persistent. Doubtless the possibility of higher interest rates is playing a part in the down trend in high grade preferreds while the speculative issues do no worse than the general list.

The market for bank stocks was dull. Little recovery was shown from last week's selling which carried some down more than 10 points.

Financial News

Brewing Corporation of Canada, Ltd.—By an order in council dated April 21, 1937, the name of the company was changed to Canadian Breweries, Ltd.

Canadian Pacific Railway Company—Sir Edward Beatty, president, told stockholders at the annual meeting in Montreal last week that "strong action on the part of all governmental authorities will be required to curb the relief expenditures

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Canadian Business

Continued from Page 773

the week ended April 30. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index stands at 85.1, as against 85.8 a week before and 72.1 a year before. Decreases in prices of vegetable products and nonferrous

INDICES OF WHOLESALE COMMODITY AND SECURITY PRICES

	Apr. 30, 1937.	May 1, 1937.	Per Ct. Ch'ge.
Wholesale prices—			
Total, 567 commodities.	85.1	72.1	+18.0
Vegetable products.	88.8	66.4	+33.7
Animals and their prod.	77.2	69.5	+11.1
Fibers, textiles and textile products.	73.5	69.3	+6.1
Wood, wood products and paper.	78.3	68.0	+15.1
Iron and its products.	104.2	87.4	+19.2
Non-metallic minerals and their products.	85.5	85.5	...
Non-ferrous metals and their products.	84.9	68.6	+23.8
Chemicals and allied products.	82.4	77.4	+6.5
Canadian farm products.	88.1	65.3	+34.9
Security prices—			
Common stocks, 96.	128.3	111.9	+14.7
Industrial, 68.	186.2	186.2	+12.6
Power and traction, 15.	80.4	64.6	+17.2
Banks, 9.	93.8	84.8	+22.8
Mining stock prices—	143.4	144.1	-0.5
Gold stocks, 21.	112.8	123.3	-8.5
Base metals, 3.	267.1	230.1	+16.1
Domin. of Canada long-term bond yield index.	73.3	69.1	+6.1

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics.
metals again were responsible largely for the decline. The index of Canadian farm-products prices dropped to 88.1 from 89.7.

Although the weekly index showed a

downward trend for most of April, the preliminary monthly index shows a further increase. It stands at 85.9, as against 85.5 for March and 72.2 for April, 1936. As shown by the chart on page 772, the index is at the highest level since June, 1930. In an accompanying table commodity and stock prices as of the close of last April are compared with those of a year before.

A further moderate gain occurred in the cost of living last month. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics index is 82.2 as against 82.0 for March and 79.7 for April, 1936. It stands at the highest level since April, 1932, and is still about 20 per cent below the 1929 high point. The gain over the depression low level amounts to only 6.8 per cent.

Retail trade in March showed a substantial increase, being 13.3 per cent higher than a year ago. After allowance for differences in the number of business days and for seasonal fluctuations, the general retail trade index declined moderately to 75.9 from 76.8 for February. A year ago the index stood at 71.8.

Other reports released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics during the past week included the following:

Wheat and Flour Exports—The vol-

ume of wheat exports during April fell substantially from the corresponding month of last year, but the average export price per bushel was very much higher. Exports totaled 3,617,803 bushels valued at \$5,011,276 as compared with 6,572,364 bushels valued at \$5,089,477 in April, 1936. The average export price rose to \$1.38 from 77 cents. Wheat flour exports increased, amounting to 285,724 barrels worth \$1,688,655 as compared with 281,162 barrels worth \$1,137,405. Here too the average export price showed considerable betterment, amounting to \$5.91 as compared with \$4.04 a year ago.

Foreign Trade—Canada during the calendar year 1936 regained fifth place in international trade, replacing Japan, which was in fifth place in 1935. The following is the order of the first twelve countries: 1, United Kingdom \$6,115,000,000; 2, United States \$4,802,000,000; 3, Germany \$3,423,000,000; 4, France \$2,500,000,000; 5, Canada \$1,638,000,000; 6, Japan \$1,567,000,000; 7, Belgium, \$1,379,000,000; 8, Netherlands \$1,137,000,000; 9, British India \$1,136,000,000; 10, British South Africa \$966,000,000; 11, Australia \$936,000,000; 12, Argentina \$919,000,000. Italy was tenth in 1935, but the 1936 statistics are not available.

Railroad Earnings—Canadian railroads earned \$24,710,362 in February as

against \$22,597,186 in February last year. Operating expenses increased from \$21,184,592 to \$22,198,887 and the operating income was increased from \$338,904 to \$1,451,238. The extra day in February last year would account for a difference in earnings of around 4 per cent and a smaller amount in expenses; consequently the rate of increase was greater than these data would indicate. The number of employees was reduced by 9,792 or 7.5 per cent, and the pay roll was reduced by \$195,338 or 1.4 per cent.

Farm Implements and Machinery—The imports of farm implements and machinery recorded a large increase during the fiscal year ended March in comparison with the previous fiscal year, the total being \$10,803,750 as against \$6,182,218. The value of the import from the United States was \$10,411,308, with a comparatively small amount at \$263,160 from the United Kingdom.

Internal combustion traction engines for farm purposes valued up to \$1,400 each accounted for slightly more than half of the total import, there being 6,204 imported to the value of \$5,549,399, of which the United States supplied 6,097. There were 20,394 cream separators valued at \$479,691, of which 15,053 came from Sweden and 1,063 from the United States; 613 harvesters at \$243,425 were imported from the United States.

Week Ended

Transactions on the Toronto Stock Exchange

Saturday, May 8

CANADIAN STOCKS

INQUIRIES INVITED

A. E. AMES & CO.

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STOCK EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
9,708 Abitibi	104	94	94
1,870 Do pf	70	64	65
7,200 Acme Gas	132	12	12
15,700 Afton	68	65	65
1,800 Ajax O&G	45	40	41
5 A P Grain	5	5	5
100 Do pf	35	33	33
10,689 A P Corn	40	30	32
21,630 Aldermac	1.25	1.12	1.12
3,800 Alexandria	0.25	0.22	0.22
905 Anglo Hur	6.25	6.00	6.00
200 Am Cy. B.	30	29	29
4,162 Argon	70	65	65
5,001 Arntfield	63	51	51
3,400 Astoria	0.09	0.08	0.08
49,620 Astoria	14	12	12
10 Aut & W pf	100	100	100
128 Bank Can	31	26	26
12,220 Bagamac	31	26	26
72 Bank Mont	231	229	231
10,382 Bankfield	1.00	99	99
1,120 Barkers B	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2
230 Do pf	36	35	35
65 Bk of N 330	305	323	323
93 Bank Tor	260	258	260
7,550 Bate Met	35	35	35
737 Bath P. A.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
10 Do B	35	35	35
2,670 Beattie G	1.38	1.29	1.30
105 Beatty Br	17	15 1/2	15 1/2
17 Do pf	105	105	105
260 Beaulieu	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
222 Bell Phone	157	157	157
36,364 Bidgood K	87	70	70
7,590 Big Mo	47	46	46
185 Blue Rib	44	44	44
30 Do pf	36	36	36
22,200 Bobjo	16	14	14
1,373 Bralorne	7.05	6.75	6.80
21,790 Brazil Tr	23 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
29 Brew & D	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
2,271 B A Oil	29 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
55 B C Pw	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
700 Bri D Oil	28	28	28
800 Buf Ank	9.50	9.00	9.05
7,000 Buf Cdn	0.04	0.03	0.03
50 Bldg Prod	62	62	62
510 Bunker H	14	14	14
25 Burlington	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
281 Burt. F. N.	40	39 1/2	40
167,803 Calg & Ed	3.45	2.20	2.30
17,050 Calmont	65	50	60
200 Can Bread	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
3,606 Can Brew	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
1,524 Do pf	20	18 1/2	20
297 Can Cem	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
56 Do pf	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
50 Can Pack	88	88	88
3 Can P Mtg	151 1/2	151	151
8 Can Stm pf	6	6	6
35 Can Wire	58	58	58
47 Do B	25	25	25
194 Can Bk	196	195	195

STOCK EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,715 Can Can's	9 1/4	8	9
45 Do A	20	19 1/2	20
6,450 Do B	12 1/2	10 1/2	12 1/2
1,050 Can Car	18 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2
550 Do pf	28	24 1/2	28
330 Can Drdg	40 1/4	38 1/2	39 1/2
10 C G E	207	207	207
1,945 C Ind A	5 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2
70 Do B	5 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2
11,300 Can Mal	1.40	1.20	1.20
300 Can Oil	11 1/2	11	11
2,268 C P R	14	13 1/4	14
200 Can Wine	2	2	2
1,000 Cariboo	1.55	1.55	1.55
6,880 Castle Tr	1.15	1.06	1.10
15,475 Cen Pat	3.40	3.00	3.00
30,800 Cen Porc	21 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
7,500 Chem Res	95	80	90
13,150 Chromium	95	85	85
1,000 Com Pet	30	29	29
735 Cockshutt	19 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4
950 Colmar	1.40	1.30	1.30
838 Cons Bk	21 1/4	20 1/4	21
9,675 Cons Chib	1.25	1.10	1.15
2,881 Cons Smelt	83	79	79 1/2
60 Cons Gas	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4
380 Cosmos	23	23	23
11,810 Darkwater	1.05	0.92 1/2	0.95
2,955 Dist Seag	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2
5,826 Dome	41 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4
51 Dom Bank	230	229 1/2	230
130 D Coal pf	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4
1,750 Dom Exp	0.55	0.45	0.45
10 Dom S Inv	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
10 Do pf	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
17,094 Do B	21 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
825 Dom Strs	11 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
27 Dom Tar	16 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
7,200 Dorval Sis	68 1/2	67	67
221 East Steel	21	20	20
5 E Theat pf	60	60	60
30,850 E Malart	1.20	1.05	1.06
110 Easy Wash	6	5 1/2	5 1/2
15,950 Eldorado	2.80	2.50	2.57
5,955 Falconbldg	8.50	8.00	8.25
740 Fanny Far	21	20	20
57,000 Fed Kink	17	14	14
1,540 Ford A	25 1/2	24	24 1/2
12,000 Found Pet	32 1/2	30	30
15,875 Frncouer	1.00	0.87 1/2	0.89
180 Gen Stl W	16	14 1/2	14 1/2
336,966 Gillies Lk	65	54	54
25,500 Glenora	16 1/2	13	13
24,985 God's Lk	53	45	45
500 Golconda	0.08	0.08	0.08
4,455 Goldale	28	26	26
19,300 Gold Belt	39	28	35
10,900 Gold Eagle	55	45	45
12,000 Goodfish	16	14	15
83 Goodyear	85 1/2	82	84
174 Do pf	54 1/2	53	53 1/2
5,750 Grah Bous	23	21	21
5,700 Granada	25	23	24

STOCK EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
19,200 Grandoro	12	10	10
215 Gt Lks Pp	20	17 1/4	17 1/4
379 Do pf	41	39	39 1/2
435 Great West	3	2	2
30 Do pf	36	35	36
12,250 Gunnar	84	80	80
680 Gypsum	16	15 1/2	15 1/2
2,000 Halcrow	0.03	0.02 1/2	0.02 1/2
610 Hrd Carpet	5	5	5
13,550 Hard Rock	1.80	1.55	1.60
500 Hargal O	22	22	22
26,800 Harker	15	16	16
19,050 Highwood	24	20	20
510 H & Dauch	21	20 1/2	20 1/2
3,093 Hollinger	12 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4
54,300 Homestead	35	36	37 1/2
20,325 Howey	40	38	36

STOCK EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
17,200 May Spiers	14	12	12
2,359 McCol	9 1/4	9	9 1/4
267 Do pf	91 1/4	90 1/4	91 1/4
2,525 McIntyre	34 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
20,990 McKenz R	1.40	1.20	1.20
28,900 McKellan	0.04	0.04	0.04
20,900 McVittie	38	31	31
1,820 McWatters	65	55	60
4,300 Mercury O	28	27	28
1,580 Merland O	15	13	13
9,925 Ming Crp	3.25	3.00	3.20
6,000 Minto Gold	28 1/2	22	23
675 Models O	42	42	42
18,960 Moneta	1.45	1.30	1.30
425 Moore Corp	43 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
120 Do A	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
75 Do B	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2

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Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
24 Hur & Erie	85	80	85
134 Imp Bank	236	235	235 1/2
6,536 Imp Oil	22	21 1/2	22
555 Imp Tob	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
10 Int Mil pf	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
11,946 Int Nickel	62	60	61 1/2
4,381 Int Pete	30	35 1/2	36
25 Int Ut. A	17	17	17
3,650 Do B	2.25	1.60	1.75
7,200 J Waite	1.02	0.85	0.92
9,861 Jacola M	44	37	37
50,500 Jellico	1.22	1.10	1.12
8,125 J M Cons	35 1/2	30	30
45 Kelvinator	30 1/2	30	30
60,304 Kerr Addl	2.50	2.55	2.56
2,225 Kirk Hud	1.55	1.45	1.55
107,810 Kirk Lake	1.37	1.37	1.38
3,800 Laguna	63	62	62
45 Lk Woods	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
12,133 Lk Shore	53 1/2	50	53 1/2
21,950 Lamaque C	11 1/2	10	10 1/2
2 Land Bk	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
65 Lang & S	19	19	19
16,500 Lapa Cad	77	72	74
5 Laura Sec	72	72	72

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5,900	Lee Gold.	.04
19,500	Leitch	.70
2,705	Little L L	5.80
890	Loblav, A	.54
1,475	Do B	.22 1/2
1,150	Lowery P.	.25
15,200	Macassa.	5.85 1/2
20,300	Madison	.89
1,700	Mc Seg.	.22
17,082	McK. Cksh	2.21 1/2
23,800	Man & E.	.03 1/2
15,825	Maraigo.	.17
10 M Lf	G pr	4
1,260	M Leaf Mill	9
110	Do pt.	7 1/2
2,060	Massey-Har	13 1/2
460	Do pt.	67 1/2

Financial News of the Week

PROFITS of motor accessory companies in the first quarter of this year were highly favorable in spite of the fact that serious strikes hindered operations in automobile manufacturing plants during a part of the period. According to indices of the Motor and Equipment Manufacturers Association, original equipment shipments in the first quarter of this year by automobile accessory companies were 17.4 per cent above the corresponding months of 1936. Shipments, however, were below the unusually high level which prevailed in the final quarter of last year. After adjustment for seasonal variation, original equipment shipments in December, 1936, reached an all-time high record with the exception of October, 1925.

Service parts shipped in the first three months of this year were 12.3 per cent higher than a year ago and slightly under the final quarter of 1936. Shipments of service parts over a period of years have shown far greater stability than any other division of the automobile accessory industry.

Accessories ordered in the first quarter of this year slumped 30 per cent under the corresponding period of 1936. This drop is largely accounted for by the fact that 1937 model cars include more accessories as original equipment than did the 1936 models. Accessory shipments in the first quarter of 1936 were only slightly below the all-time high reached in 1925, which fact makes the figures for the first three months of this year appear somewhat worse than they actually are.

Earnings of the Timken Roller Bearing Company in the first quarter amounted to \$2,880,000, after seasonal adjustment. This was the highest since the final three months of 1929, with the exception of the December quarter of 1936, when \$3,132,000 was earned.

Profits of the company for all of last year reached \$3.84 a common share, the highest since 1929, when \$6.20 was earned. In spite of the higher profits in 1929, Timken paid \$3.75 a share in dividends last year, as compared with \$3 in 1929.

Table I shows important items from the financial reports of the company since 1929. For figures going back to 1924 see THE ANNALIST of Dec. 14, 1934.

Although operations of the Electric Auto-Lite Company in the first quarter were hindered by the strikes at the Chrysler plants, the enterprise reported satisfactory earnings for the period. Seasonally adjusted profits amounted to \$1,164,000 in the quarter ended March 31, 1937, as compared with \$1,368,000 in the preceding three months and but \$789,000 in the first quarter of 1936.

Quarters Ended:	Net Income	Earned a Share
Mar. 31—		\$7 Pf. Com.
1936.....	\$852,515	\$19.02 \$.66
1937.....	1,228,135	27.40 \$.96
June 30—		
1935.....	648,993	14.48 .49
1936.....	1,503,363	33.54 1.21
Sept. 30—		
1935.....	436,752	9.74 .30
1936.....	886,806	19.79 .68
Dec. 31—		
1935.....	1,130,045	25.21 .89
1936.....	1,295,979	28.82 .99

†No provisions made for Federal surtax.

For 1936 the company earned \$4,538,662, before undistributed profits taxes, as compared with \$2,908,797 in the preceding year. Such earnings were equal to \$3.54 and \$2.20 a common share, respectively.

Electric Auto-Lite recently called all of its \$7 preferred stock at \$110 a share and accrued dividends. In the latter

part of March the New York Stock Exchange listed \$10,000,000 of the company's 4 per cent debentures due Feb. 1, 1952. A portion of the proceeds from the bonds was used to retire the preferred stock.

Table II gives quarterly earnings of the company for recent periods. For data going back to 1924 see THE ANNALIST of July 19, 1935.

Actual earnings of the Bohn Aluminum and Brass Corporation in the first

three months of this year were only slightly below the all-time high record established in the initial quarter of 1929. Profits in the quarter ended March 31, 1937, after adjustment for seasonal variation, amounted to \$852,000, as compared with \$778,000 in the previous quarter and \$195,000 in the first three months of 1936.

According to reliable sources, a large part of the company's earnings in the first quarter of this year came from inventory profits realized on the sale of about 10,000,000 pounds of copper at an average of 16 cents a pound. Bohn still holds rather substantial amounts of the red metal.

TABLE III. BOHN ALUMINUM AND BRASS CORP.

Quarters Ended:	Net Income	Earned a Share
Mar. 31—		
1936.....	\$335,129	\$.95
1937.....	992,288	2.82
June 30—		
1935.....	398,206	1.13
1936.....	358,714	1.02
Sept. 30—		
1935.....	148,744	.42
1936.....	307,693	.87
Dec. 31—		
1935.....	487,264	...
1936.....	578,365	...

†No provisions made for Federal surtax.

‡Based on 352,418 shares.

Table III shows quarterly earnings of the company in the past two years. Figures back to 1924 were published in THE ANNALIST of July 10, 1936.

INDUSTRIALS

Figures in Parentheses Give Date of Last Previous Item

Addressograph-Multigraph Corp.—The company proposes to spend \$1,130,000 on new facilities at its plant in Euclid, a suburb, for the manufacture of two new models and has sent notices to stockholders calling a special meeting for May 19 to authorize an issue of 100,000 shares of \$50 par, 4½ per cent cumulative preferred stock.

Carib Syndicate, Ltd. (4-16-37)—Directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents a share on the common capital stock, or at the option of the holder, one-quarter of a share of stock for each share held, the company announced yesterday. The dividend is payable on June 7 to stock of record of May 14.

The letter said that, in order for a stockholder to exercise his option to receive payment of the dividend in stock, the company must have received notice of such election by May 29. Otherwise the dividend will be paid in cash.

Container Corporation of America (5-22-36)—The company has filed a statement with the SEC covering 130,708 shares of \$20 capital stock offered first to stockholders through subscription warrants at \$23 a share and the unsubscribed portion through underwriters at the market price.

Crane Company (5-7-37)—The company has filed with the SEC under the Securities Act of 1933 a registration statement covering 192,803 shares of \$100-par cumulative convertible preferred stock, 2,313,628 rights to subscribe to the preferred stock and 385,606 shares of \$25-par common stock to be reserved for conversion of the preferred. The dividend rate on the preferred stock is to be given in an amendment to the statement.

Of the net proceeds, \$17,047,790 will be used to redeem on Sept. 15, at \$110 a share, 145,889 shares of outstanding 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock, or to buy shares before then at not more than \$110.

The underwriters and the percentage of unsubscribed shares to be purchased by each, follow:

Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc., 25 per cent; Clark, Dodge & Co., 15 per cent; the Lee Higginson Corporation, 7½ per cent; Edward B. Smith & Co., 7½ per cent; Brown Harriman & Co., Inc., 7 per cent; Blyth & Co., Inc., 5 per cent; Dominick & Dominick, 5 per cent; Hornblower & Weeks, 5 per cent; Kidder Peabody & Co., 5 per cent; Charles D. Barney & Co., 3 per cent; Blair, Bonner & Co., 3 per cent; the Central Republic Company, 3 per cent; Glorie, Forgan & Co., 3 per cent; Harris, Hall & Co., Inc., 3 per cent; White, Weld & Co., 3 per cent.

The price at which the stock may be offered to the public, conversion prices and underwriting discounts or commissions are to be given in an amendment to the statement.

B. F. Goodrich Company (3-19-37)—S. B. Robertson, formerly executive vice president,

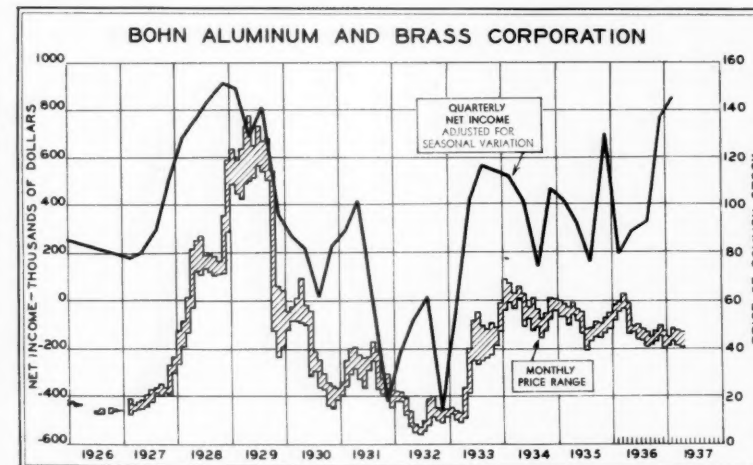
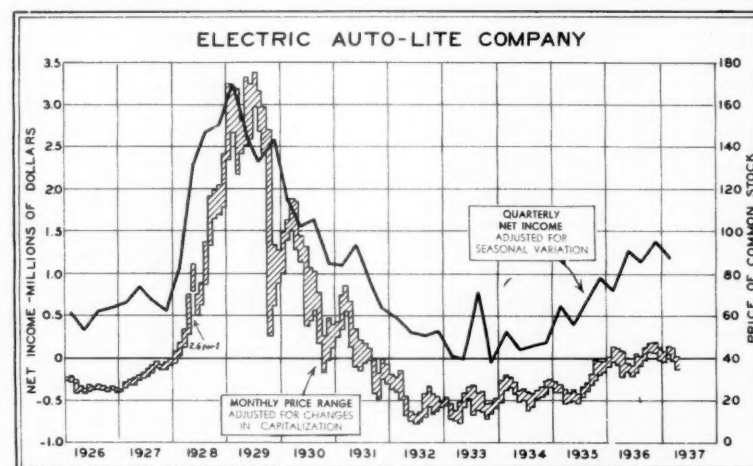
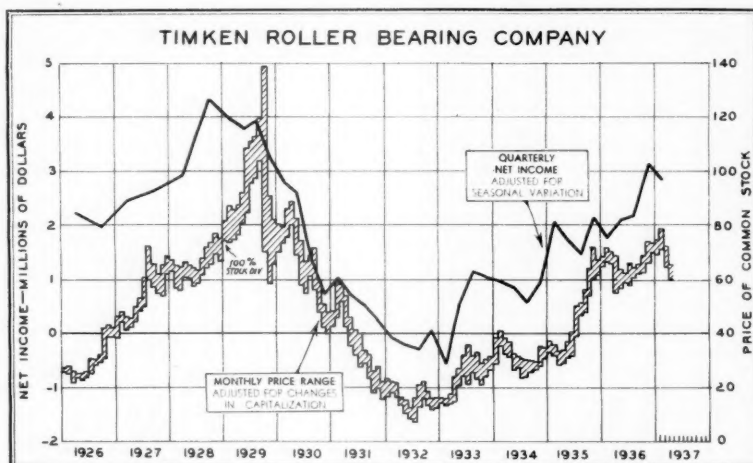


Table I. Timken Roller Bearing Company

Years Ended	Gross Profit	Net Profit	Earned a Share	Total Dividends	Divs. Paid a Share	Surplus After Divs.	P. & L. Surplus
Dec. 31:							
1929.....	\$21,740	\$14,926	\$6.20	\$7,223	\$3.00	\$7,703	\$40,458
1930.....	13,243	7,524	3.12	7,236	3.00	288	40,182
1931.....	7,113	2,671	1.07	6,028	2.50	d3,458	37,365
1932.....	3,384	d483	d.20	3,316	1.38	d3,799	33,506
1933.....	7,256	2,173	.90	1,688	.70	485	34,080
1934.....	8,562	3,486	1.45	2,773	1.15	713	34,793
1935.....	12,935	7,484	3.10	7,234	3.00	249	35,042
1936.....	15,297	9,257	3.84	9,043	3.75	214	35,256
Dec. 31:							
1929.....	\$48,358	30.9	\$23,207	\$13,615	\$10,676	\$22,560	7.11
1930.....	48,682	15.5	22,647	14,547	8,708	22,335	10.75
1931.....	44,688	5.8	20,715	14,037	6,292	20,343	18.78
1932.....	40,562	Nil	18,769	13,556	4,927	18,544	37.22
1933.....	41,136	5.3	17,288	14,210	7,074	21,257	14.52
1934.....	40,793	8.6	15,925	16,455	7,629	24,457	15.64
1935.....	41,042	18.2	15,371	16,673	9,872	25,882	9.28
1936.....	41,257	22.4	15,169	15,797	10,840	26,136	7.91

d Deficit.

was elected president of the company at a meeting of the board of directors following the annual stockholders' meeting last week. He succeeds J. D. Tew, who declined to stand for re-election but who will continue to be a member of the executive committee and the board of directors. Other officers and directors were re-elected.

A dividend of 50 cents a share on the common stock, payable on June 30 to stockholders of record on June 21, was declared by the directors. The previous payment was \$1 a share, on Dec. 24, 1936. In addition, the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 a share on the preferred stock was announced.

The first quarter of this year produced the best operating results for any quarter in several years. Mr. Tew told the stockholders. The tire plant at Oakes, Pa., which will have a capacity of 5,000 tires, is now producing original equipment tires for Ford, Chevrolet and Plymouth automobiles, he said.

Kennecott Copper Corporation (4-23-37)—Earnings of the company in the first quarter were substantially better than the 50-cent dividend declared for the period, Stephen Birch, chairman, said at the annual meeting last week. He added that the outlook was for really good business provided there was not too much interference and prices did not advance too rapidly.

"I think it is unfortunate for prices to get too high for we may kill the goose that lays the golden egg," Mr. Birch said. "Seventeen cents a pound for copper is too high and is uneconomic. Over a period of years Kennecott's price for copper has averaged about 12½ cents."

Mr. Birch said that Kennecott was producing about 40,000 tons of copper a month. In the first quarter production was 111,000 tons. As the Ray and Chino mines expand their output, the company will be operating at capacity. He added that all copper producing countries now are operating at capacity.

Lockheed Aircraft Corporation (4-16-37)—The company has reported that deliveries for the three months ended on March 30 amounted to approximately \$1,000,000, compared with \$325,000 for the first quarter of 1936. The backlog figure of April 30 totaled \$2,972,000, against \$750,000 on the same date last year.

Mother Lode Coalition—C. T. Ulrich, vice president of the mines, told stockholders Monday that the management believed that further attempts to seek new owners on the company's properties would be a waste of funds. He said Mother Lode would pay out all the profits that it earned this year.

Phelps Dodge Corporation (5-7-37)—Shareholders meeting on May 24 will be asked to approve an issue of \$20,285,000 of debentures convertible into capital stock. Terms of the issue and the conversion would be left to the directors.

Pure Oil Company (4-16-37)—A program of modernization and expansion of refining facilities which may involve expenditures of \$8,000,000 or more was revealed last week by the company in a registration statement filed with the SEC covering 469,454 shares of \$100 par value cumulative convertible preferred stock, full and fractional warrants evidencing 3,990,360 rights to buy the preferred stock and an undetermined number of shares of no par value common stock to be reserved for conversion of the preferred. The dividend rate on the preferred is to be supplied by an amendment to the registration statement.

Additional funds obtained will be used for redemption of outstanding preferred stock and notes, payment of bank loans, development of producing properties or addition to working capital.

The new preferred is to be offered at \$100 a share to holders of common stock of record of May 28, on the basis of two-seventeenths of a share of preferred for each common share held, and transferable full and fractional subscription warrants expiring on June 18 will be issued to stockholders. Warrants are exercisable only in amounts calling for one or more full shares.

Any shares not taken upon exercise of the subscription warrants will be bought at \$100 a share by the underwriters, who may make a public offering of the unsubscribed stock.

As to the portion of the proceeds to be used for refinancing purposes, the statement gave these details:

\$8,428,200 for the redemption on Oct. 1, 1937, at \$110 a share, of 76,620 shares of \$100 par value 8 per cent cumulative preferred stock.

\$4,000,000 to pay the balance due on unsecured bank loans maturing from 1937 to 1940, inclusive.

To provide funds for the redemption on July 1, 1937, at 105 per cent of outstanding fifteen-year 4½ per cent sinking fund notes that have not been redeemed at 102½ per cent with funds supplied on or before May 20, 1937, through the exercise of common stock purchase warrants attached to the notes.

Robert Gair Company, Inc. (1-29-37)—Stockholders have approved a reduction in the company preferred stock from \$560,000 to \$200,000 and a change in value from no-par to \$10 a share. The common stock

was changed from no-par to \$1-par stock. The company also transferred \$447,057 from earned surplus to capital surplus to comply with a suggestion of the committee on stock list of the New York Stock Exchange.

The change was undertaken to permit payment of dividends from earnings in the event the company should not have an earned surplus. Counsel for the company explained that the previous provisions would have barred dividends even though the company was earning money and would thus make it subject to the surtax on undistributed profits.

Studebaker Corporation (12-18-36)—Sales of 11,573 cars and trucks by Studebaker in April set an eight-year record, it was disclosed Monday. Paul G. Hoffman, president of the company, said a substantial part of the increased business was due to truck sales. The month's figures compared with 10,101 in April, 1936, and 6,155 in the same month in 1935. For the first four months of this year total sales were 37,921 units, against 31,303 for the same period last year.

United Carr Fastener Corporation—The company has called its remaining \$1 preferred stock for redemption on June 15 at \$23 a share plus a dividend of 25 cents. Of the original total of 50,000 shares issued in September, 1935, 6,300 are outstanding. Up to June 9 the stock is convertible, share for share, into common stock.

United States Steel Corporation (5-7-37)—Shipments of finished steel products by the company in April decreased 70,755 tons to 1,343,644 tons, compared with 1,414,399 tons in March, but increased 363,737 tons, or 37.1 per cent, compared with shipments of 979,907 tons in April, 1936. The figure was the highest for an April since 1929, when shipments for the month were 1,498,330 tons.

For the four months ended April 30 shipments totaled 5,041,685 tons, compared with 3,161,188 tons in the 1936 period, a gain of 60 per cent. While detailed figures for the 1929 period are not available, shipments for the first four months of 1937 appear to be moderately below the record year but certainly are the second highest on record for the period.

Warner Quinlan Co. (4-16-37)—The refinery and tank farm property of the company at Linden, N. J., is worth \$853,191, John Fedor, real estate broker, testified Monday in reorganization proceedings for that company conducted before John E. Joyce, referee.

The company's land, he said, was worth \$710,555, and the replacement value of refinery buildings he estimated \$142,636. Three tracts of land occupied by refinery buildings are worth \$497,931, he said, and the land used for the tank farm is worth \$210,625.

White Sewing Machine Corp. (3-26-37)—For the twelve months ended March 31 the company earned \$306,954, or \$3.07 a share, of \$4 preference stock. In the corresponding period of the preceding year a loss of \$12,876 was incurred.

Earnings in the first quarter of this year amounted to \$77,907, or 78 cents a preference share, as compared with \$42,091 in the initial quarter of 1936.

No dividends have been paid on the senior shares since May 1, 1930, and accumulations now total \$28 a share. At the annual meeting of the company on May 4 no official mention was made of the accumulations.

Wilson & Co., Inc. (4-23-37)—The company last week informed stockholders of plans soon to offer \$6,500,000 of ten-year convertible debentures to increase working capital and finance an enlarged inventory because of rising prices.

Thomas E. Wilson, chairman of the board, said a registration statement had been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and details regarding the price and terms would be made public later.

Mr. Wilson said that in the five months from Oct. 31, 1936, to March 29, 1937, the company had a net profit of more than \$2,250,000. Its fiscal year ends on Oct. 31.

RAILROADS

Allegheny Corporation (5-7-37)—The complex financial structure erected by the late O. P. and M. J. Van Sweringen to insure themselves control of a \$3,000,000,000 railroad and real estate empire through an initial investment of \$800,000 is to be "unscrambled," it was announced last week.

The new owners of the empire are to attack the problem of its modernization by dissolving the Chesapeake Corporation, the vehicle through which the Van Sweringens obtained the first installment of capital from the public to further the monumental plans that eventually led to their control of 28,000 miles of railways.

Messrs. Young, Kolbe and Kirby made their announcement on the eve of an investigation by a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, headed by Senator Wheeler, into the transaction by which they acquired control of the Van Sweringen empire.

In the formal announcement of the imminent reformation of the Van Sweringen holding structure, the three principals pointed out that this would be the first time since 1929 that control of the empire

was vested in individuals rather than in holding companies. True to their devotion to the holding-company principle, the Van Sweringens never took direct title to the control of their properties, but, instead, vested it in the Vaness Company, still another holding organization.

I. C. C. Asks Broader Powers—A broadening of its control over the financial transactions of railroads, especially in regard to holding companies in which the roads have an interest, was recommended last Saturday in the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission on its investigation of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

The report follows closely that of O. L. Mohundro, examiner for the commission, and adopts his recommendations, made public last January.

The commission will ask that all railroad holding companies and subsidiaries be placed under its jurisdiction and that authority over all investments made by railroad companies be given to it. Its report ends with the proposal that regulatory laws be so framed as to give to investors in railroad securities as complete protection as is practicable.

Besides criticizing the New Haven's financial activities and reviewing the road's history before its financial troubles, which came to light in 1913, Walter M. W. Splawn, the commission's chairman, in a concurring opinion questions the road's actions in the period between 1913 and 1935 in paying dividends which were in excess of the road's net income.

New York, New Haven & Hartford (4-9-37)—See item under Interstate Commerce Commission.

UTILITIES

Columbia Gas and Electric Corporation (3-19-37)—The company is giving serious consideration to registering with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the provisions of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, officials of the company indicated last week. A suit brought by Theodore W. Case, owner of 3,303 shares of 5 per cent preferred stock of the company, to restrain it from registering was dropped recently. Officials of Columbia Gas and the SEC were reported to have exchanged views recently on the company's request for an informal ruling as to its status under the "death sentence" of the act.

For several months the company's management has been active in simplification of its corporate set-up through the elimination, wherever possible, of sub-holding companies and subsidiary operating units. It was indicated last week that in the event of registration with the SEC, an extensive refunding program of Columbia Gas and Electric's outstanding debentures, totaling \$104,465,000 of 5 per cent securities, will be undertaken. The company has also \$3,983,671 of 6 per cent and 5 per cent preferred stock outstanding. There are 11,472,371 shares of common stock outstanding out of a total authorization of 30,000,000 shares.

International Paper and Power Company (4-30-37)—The Securities and Exchange Commission issued a report last week concerning a reorganization plan for the International Paper and Power Company which is to be presented to the stockholders at their annual meeting in June. In issuing this, the first major report of the kind to be made under the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, the SEC held it had authority to do so, although the applicant is not a registered holding company, having filed an application for exemption that has yet to be passed upon by the commission. Meanwhile, the company had sought to remove any "cloud" by submitting the plan to the SEC.

The recapitalization plan proposed by the company is intended to wipe out a deficit amounting to \$19,734,000 which must be eliminated before the company can pay dividends on either its preferred or common stock, and also would cancel \$36,678,000 of accumulated dividends now due to preferred stockholders. One of the main points at issue is whether fair treatment is accorded to the preferred stockholders under the plan.

For the benefit of stockholders, the commission reviewed in detail various parts of the plan, in certain instances pointing out what it believed to be favorable or unfavorable to its consummation, but did not make definite recommendations, leaving to the stockholders the determination of the course to be followed in casting their votes.

Commissioner Robert E. Healy wrote a vigorous dissenting opinion.

"I cannot," he said, "vote in favor of this report; first, because I think we have no jurisdiction to make it; second, because I think the plan is not fair to the preferred stockholders and that the report (if there is to be one) should say so plainly."

A feature of the majority report was a reference to the Federal tax of 1936 on undistributed corporate profits, as to the wisdom of which, however, the commission offered no opinion.

"Stockholders," the commission said, "must recognize these simple facts. First, that until the deficit of \$19,734,000 is eliminated, no dividends of any character can be paid, and, second, that until the preferred stockholders have been paid their arrears of accumulated dividends of \$36,-

678,000 no dividends can be paid upon the common stock."

International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation (5-22-36)—The New York bank loans of the company, recently reported at \$21,528,000, which fell due on May 1, have been renewed at the same rate of interest, 4 per cent, and have been reduced to \$20,882,160 by the payment of \$645,840, officials of the company announced.

Midland Utilities Company—Plans for reorganization of the company call for simplification of the present involved capital structure through formation of a new, debt-free company with a single class of common stock, it was learned last week. There are expected to be 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 shares outstanding.

Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph (4-23-37)—Another step in the refunding program of the American Bell Telephone System, begun late in 1935, was completed last week. It involved the issuance of \$45,000,000 of Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company twenty-five-year 3½ per cent debentures, due on April 1, 1962. Of this total, \$42,500,000 was offered to the public by a banking syndicate headed by Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc., and consisting of forty-eight underwriters. The price was 96½% to yield 3.46 per cent to maturity. The remaining \$2,500,000 of the debentures will be sold at 94½% to the trustee of pension funds established by the affiliated Bell companies.

All of the net proceeds from the sale of these debentures to the underwriters and to the pension funds, estimated, after deducting expenses, at approximately \$42,394,000, will be applied by the company to retirement of its issue of \$47,070,500 of thirty-year first mortgage 5 per cent bonds, due on Jan. 1, 1941, which the company intends to redeem on July 1, next, at 105 and accrued interest, requiring about \$49,424,025. The company expects to borrow the balance of about \$7,030,000 necessary for this retirement from the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, its parent.

Underwriting discounts or commissions on the \$42,500,000 of the debentures offered to the public amount to \$850,000, or 2 per cent, leaving gross proceeds of \$40,162,500 to the company, or a price of 94½% a bond.

Union Electric Light and Power Company—The SEC has called a hearing for May 20 on applications by the Union Electric Light and Power Company of St. Louis and its subsidiaries, the East St. Louis Light and Power Company and the Union Electric Light and Power Company of Illinois, covering the merging of certain subsidiaries into a new company to be known as the Union Electric Company of Illinois. The applicants are subsidiaries of the North American Edison Company and the North American Company, both registered holding companies.

MISCELLANEOUS

Federated Department Stores, Inc. (4-9-37)—Holders of preferred stock of the company have approved the recommendation of directors that F. & R. Lazarus & Co., a subsidiary, be authorized to guarantee a bond and mortgage of \$2,000,000 of the John Shillito Company of Cincinnati, a subsidiary of Lazarus & Co.

H. L. Green Company, Inc. (5-7-37)—Stockholders have been called to vote on May 18 on authorization of 80,000 shares of new first preferred stock and reclassification of the present 4,777 shares of first preferred stock into a like number of shares of second preferred stock. The authorized 600,000 common shares will not be changed.

It is proposed to issue 40,000 shares of the new first preferred stock, the proceeds to be used for additional working capital and redemption of the present outstanding preferred shares. The price and dividend rates of the new stock will be determined later.

Pan-American Airways Corp. (9-25-36)—A new five-year management stock-purchase plan is to be placed before stockholders of the airline at their meeting in Jersey City on May 20. It would replace the system set up in 1932, now about to expire, and would allow fifty officials to buy a total of 30,000 shares of capital stock at \$40 a share. Approval of a new bonus plan also is being asked. It would give employees bonuses totaling 10 per cent of the consolidated net profit of the company for the preceding year after the net exceeds \$1 a share. No one employee is to receive a bonus of more than 2 per cent of the net profit.

The company also is planning to reduce the par value of the capital stock from \$10 to \$5.

Roxy Theatre Corp. (12-25-36)—The Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation, which will acquire the Roxy Theatre if the Federal court approves a plan of reorganiza-

LIQUOR NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that beer wholesaler's license No. C227 has been issued to the undersigned to sell beer at wholesale under the Alcoholic Beverage Control Law at No. 159 Bronx Terminal Market, 151st and Exterior Sts., City New York, County Bronx.

THE WEST END BREWING CO.,
159 Bronx Terminal Market,
151st and Exterior Sts.

tion, has made a qualified offer to buy Class A stock of the Roxy Theatres Corporation at \$1 a share.

The offer was revealed last week by Samuel Kramer of counsel for the Class A stockholders' committee before Addison S. Pratt, Special Master. The hearings were brought to a conclusion with the withdrawal of opposition to the plan for reorganizing the company and with the filing of a report by the Securities and Exchange Commission on its study of the Roxy corporation. The next step in the proceeding will be Mr. Pratt's report and recommendations to Federal Judge Francis G. Caffey.

Although the Class A stockholders were allowed to intervene in the proceeding, the court had expressed the opinion that they had no equity in the corporation. In making its order, therefore, Twentieth Century-Fox said: "This proposal is entirely a voluntary one solely to avoid expensive delays and is a gesture of goodwill to the Class A stockholders."

CORPORATE NET EARNINGS INDUSTRIALS

Company.	Net Income	Com. Share
	1937.	Earnings.
	1936.	1937. 1936.
Abercrombie & Fitch Co.:		
Yr. Jan. 31....	\$361,525	h\$2.93
Allied Products Corp.:		
gMar. 31 q....	47,851	.26
Amerasia Corp.:		
Mar. 31 q....	517,115	.66
American Home Products Corp.:		
Mar. 31 q....	860,512	1.16
American Rolling Mill Co.:		
Mar. 31 q....	2,320,816	1.80
Amer. Steel Foundries:		
Mar. 31 q....	1,057,752	.98
American Zinc, Lead & Smtg. Co.:		
Mar. 31 q....	92,530	.01
12 mo. Mar. 31....	236,225	.02
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.:		
Mar. 31 q....	8,537,110	.98
Anchor Cap Corp.:		
Mar. 31 q....	190,776	.45
12 mo. Mar. 31....	757,740	1.80
Atlas Plywood Corp.:		
9 mo. Mar. 31....	339,988	2.32
Beaunit Mills, Inc.:		
7 mo. Mar. 31....	223,974	1.28
Briggs Mfg. Co.:		
Mar. 31 q....	2,474,899	h1.25
Bristol-Myers Co.:		
nMar. 31 q....	777,298	1.13
12 mo. Mar. 31....	2,392,663	3.48
Canadian Cannery, Ltd.:		
Yr. Feb. 28....	665,319	302,451
Canadian Cottons, Ltd.:		
Yr. Mar. 31....	360,137	222,814
Chicago Pneumatic Tool:		
Mar. 31 q....	421,137	1.31
Coca-Cola International Corp.:		
Mar. 31 q....	762,436	632,873
Colonial Beacon Oil Co.:		
Mar. 31 q....	*549,964	*339,576
Columbia Pictures Corp.:		
Mar. 27 q....	559,583	177,306
9 mo. Mar. 27....	1,189,355	958,579
Compressed Industrial Gases, Inc.:		
Mar. 31 q....	143,796	66,736
Consolidated Film Industries, Inc.:		
Mar. 31 q....	229,704	290,249
Curtiss-Wright Corp.:		
Mar. 31 q....	269,251	268,479
De Long Hook & Eye Co.:		
Yr. Mar. 31....	97,799	52,199
Detroit Gasket & Mfg.:		
Mar. 31 q....	211,377	144,105
Douglas Aircraft Co., Inc.:		
Feb. 28 q....	253,580	118,185
Falconbridge Nickel Mines, Ltd.:		
Mar. 31 q....	334,248	345,344
Formica Insulation Co.:		
Mar. 31 q....	41,178	38,161
Gabriel Co.:		
Mar. 31 q....	110,182	*8,022
General American Trans. Corp.:		
Mar. 31 q....	1,120,000	308,025
General Box Corp.:		
Mar. 31 q....	90,497	11,047
General Steel Castings Corp.:		
Mar. 31 q....	*36,148	*622,983
Hayes Body Corp.:		
4 mo. Jan. 31....	*50,209	
Holland Furnace Co.:		
Mar. 31 q....	*176,864	*188,032
12 mo. Mar. 31....	1,394,265	727,476
Hudson Motor Car Co.:		
Mar. 31 q....	7,234	504,169
Hupp Motor Car Corp.:		
Mar. 31 q....	*137,725	*265,965
Keith-Albee-Orpheum Corp.:		
13 wk. Apr. 3....	512,803	y274,049
53 wk. Apr. 3....	1,539,495	z648,167

Company.	Net Income	Com. Share
	1937.	Earnings.
	1936.	1937. 1936.
Keith (B. F.) Corp.:		
13 wk. Apr. 3....	383,862	y238,326
53 wk. Apr. 3....	1,232,918	z673,151
Lanston Monotype Machine Co.:		
Yr. Feb. 28....	239,565	220,556
Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.:		
Mr. 31 q....	288,309	407,675
Louisiana Land Exploration Co.:		
Mar. 31 q....	540,600	411,200
Mack Trucks, Inc.:		
Mar. 31 q....	294,299	107,477
Mission Corp.:		
Mar. 31 q....	x1,395,878	267,790
Monarch Machine Tool Co.:		
Mar. 31 q....	97,463	
Motor Wheel Corp.:		
Mar. 31 q....	460,423	370,014
12 mo. Mar. 31....	1,891,342	1,199,869
National Container Corp.:		
Mar. 31 q....	99,201	30,326
New Jersey Zinc Co.:		
Mar. 31 q....	2,169,841	1,074,179
Ohio Oil Co.:		
Mar. 31 q....	3,471,629	12,255,139
Pacific Can Co.:		
12 mo. Mar. 31....	220,144	293,336
Pacific Coast Co.:		
Mar. 31 q....	134,203	*10,618
Pittsburgh Steel Co.:		
gMar. 31 q....	499,743	.96
g9 mo. Mar. 31....	1,060,857	1.44
Poor & Co.:		
gMar. 31 q....	570,000	119,000
12 mo. Mar. 31....	869,000	176,000
Purity Bakeries Corp.:		
16 wks. Apr. 24....	28,199	*188,612
Quaker State Oil Refining:		
Mar. 31 q....	387,737	163,752
Reliance Bronze & Steel Co., Inc.:		
Mar. 31 q....	21,453	.32
Remington Rand, Inc.:		
Mar. 31 q....	1,732,068	1,140,822
Republic Petroleum Co.:		
Mar. 31 q....	43,576	56,145
Ritter Dental Manufacturing Co.:		
Mar. 31 q....	101,977	101,124
Snider Packing Corp.:		
Yr. Mar. 31....	563,035	630,244
Spicer Mfg. Corp.:		
Mar. 31 q....	332,926	1306,780
Sterling Products, Inc.:		
Mar. 31 q....	2,746,767	2,706,646
Superheater Co. and Sub.:		
Mar. 31 q....	858,844	263,644
Superior Oil Corp.:		
Mar. 31 q....	42,167	63,438
12 mo. Mar. 31....	126,624	229,614
Thompson Products, Inc.:		
Mar. 31 q....	284,230	218,520
Timken Roller Bearing Co.:		
Mar. 31 q....	3,168,206	2,068,856
Union Bag and Paper Corp.:		
Mar. 31 q....	326,917	57,550
12 mo. Mar. 31....	656,758	273,068
United Air Lines Transport Corp.:		
Mar. 31 q....	*402,736	*355,871
United Air Lines Transp. Corp.:		
12 mo. Mar. 31....	320,418	*27,585
United Carbon Co.:		
Mar. 31 q....	722,368	567,831
United-Carr Fastener Corp.:		
Mar. 31 q....	250,063	196,518
United Chemicals, Inc.:		
Mar. 31 q....	21,250	*5,662
United Drug, Inc.:		
Mar. 31 q....	580,640	w1,229,155
12 mo. Mar. 31....	3,114,160	w2,514,843
United Paper Board Co., Inc.:		
9 mo. Feb. 27....	102,346	
Westvaco Chlorine Products Corp.:		
Mar. 31 q....	221,874	162,699
White Sewing Machine Corp.:		
Mar. 31 q....	77,907	150,384
12 mo. Mar. 31....	306,954	168,695
Wright Aeronautical:		
Mar. 31 q....	286,353	270,019
American Maracaibo Co.:		
Yr. Dec. 31....	*175,913	*137,532
Foundation Co. (Foreign):		
Yr. Dec. 31....	*57,941	*42,122
Humble Oil and Refining Co.:		
Yr. Dec. 31....	34,183,527	23,966,326
Louisiana Land Exploration Co.:		
Yr. Dec. 31....	1,901,298	973,135
Lucky Tiger-Combination Gold Mng. Co.:		
Yr. Dec. 31....	48,567	186,442
Middle States Petroleum Corp.:		
Yr. Dec. 31....	20,297	*102,936
Navarro Oil Co.:		
Yr. Dec. 31....	*295,014	*270,798
Pan American Airways Corp.:		
Yr. Dec. 31....	955,352	1,193,732

Company.	Net Income	Com. Share
	1936.	Earnings.
	1935.	1936. 1935.
Ritter Dental Manufacturing Co.:		
Yr. Dec. 31....	418,362	304,566
Stinnes Corp., Hugo:		
Yr. Dec. 31....	326,126	*314,429
United States Lines, Inc.:		
Yr. Dec. 31....	*17,066	*34,020

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Company.	Net Income	Com. Share
	1936.	Earnings.
	1937. 1936.	1937. 1936.
Amer. Water Wks. & Elec.:		
gMar. 31 q....	1,165,716	906,192
g12 mo. Mar. 31....	5,007,307	3,715,057
Central Power & Light Co.:		
Mar. 31 q....	369,935	221,636
Consolidated Gas Utilities Corp.:		
Jan. 31 q....	169,969	.20
Yr. Jan. 31....	*80,945	
Electric Pr. & Lt. Corp. and Subs.:		
3 mo. Jan. 31....	2,378,963	1,902,684
12 mo. Jan. 31....	7,974,466	7,924,404
General Telephone Corp.:		
Mar. 31 q....	311,685	313,797
12 mo. Mar. 31....	3,102,500	1,063,125
General Water, Gas & Electric Co.:		
12 mo. Mar. 31....	490,620	378,018
Hackensack Water Co.:		
Mar. 31 q....	244,700	234,857
Kansas Electric Power Co.:		
Mar. 31 q....	76,052	99,535
New England Power Association:		
Jan. 31 q....	1,659,831	1,242,482
12 mo. Mar. 31....	6,121,571	4,484,725
New York City Omnibus Corp. and Subs.:		
Mar. 31 q....	427,210	
Niagara Hudson Power Corp.:		
Mar. 31 q....	3,378,630	1,505,266
12 mo. Mar. 31....	7,828,791	4,207,116
Northern States Power of Minnesota:		
12 mo. Feb. 28....	2,072,964	4,599,116
United Gas Corp. and Subs.:		
Jan. 31 q....	2,608,201	2,628,253
12 mo. Jan. 31....	10,949,338	6,636,508
United Light & Power Co.:		
12 mo. Feb. 28....	4,801,594	2,914,612
Western Union Telegraph Co., Inc.:		
Mar. 31 q....	1,444,372	964,686
12 mo. Mar. 31....	7,678,806	6,018,664
West Penn Power Co.:		
12 mo. Mar. 31....	7,532,534	6,849,551
West Texas Utilities Co.:		
Mar. 31 q....	53,772	53,052
Central Maine Power Co.:		
Yr. Dec. 31....	1,650,315	1,305,750
Florida Power & Light Co.:		
Yr. Dec. 31....	1,455,629	871,682
Idaho Power Co.:		
Yr. Dec. 31....	1,140,792	1,070,010
Pennsylvania Power & Light Co.:		
Yr. Dec. 31....	7,913,593	8,344,641
Utah Power & Light Co. and Subs.:		
Yr. Dec. 31....	1,358,510	603,845

RAILROADS

Company.	Net Income	Com. Share
	1936.	Earnings.
	1937. 1936.	1937. 1936.
Central of Georgia Rwy.:		
3 mo. Mar. 31....	*327,384	*688,541
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville R. R.:		
3 mo. Nov. 31....	*299,718	*241,199
Detroit & Mackinac Rwy.:		
Mar. 31 q....	*701	*52,791
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis R. R.:		
3 mo. Mar. 31....	96,945	*99,134
Norfolk Southern R. R.:		
Mar. 31 q....	*139,885	*160,095
Pittsburgh & West Virginia Rwy.:		
Mar. 31 q....	182,428	79,593
Pullman, Inc.:		
Mar. 31 q....	3,276,699	1,200,263
12 mo. Mar. 31....	8,423,543	246,398
Wheeling & Lake Erie Rwy.:		
Yr. Dec. 31....	3,744,279	2,162,113
*Not available. †Net loss. ‡Profit before Federal income taxes. a On Class A shares. b On Class B shares. c On combined preferred stocks. g Report subject to audit and year-end adjustments. h On shares outstanding at close of respective periods. j On average shares. n Preliminary report. p On preferred stock. q On second preferred stock. w Includes \$837,002 non-recurring profit for March quarter and \$1,442,163 in 12 months ended March 31, 1936. x Includes non-recurring profit of \$1,249,234 arising from sale to Revada, Inc. of 250,000 shares of common stock of Tide Water Associated Oil Co. y Thirteen weeks ended March 28, 1936. z Fifty-two weeks ended March 28, 1936.		

PUBLIC UTILITY EARNINGS

Company.	Net Income	Com. Share
	1936.	Earnings.
	1937. 1936.	1937. 1936.
American Telephone and Telegraph Company		
March gross.....	\$9,860,088	\$9,279,967
Net operating income.....	2,166,608	2,124,929
Three months' gross.....	27,824,627	26,375,665
Net operating income.....	5,996,401	5,661,375

American Water Works and Electric Company, Inc.	1937.	1936.
Three months ended March 31:		
Three months' gross.....	13,629,589	12,674,127
Net after expenses and taxes.....	6,149,892	5,919,499
Subsidiaries' interest, amortization, &c.....	2,213,718	2,231,330
Subsidiaries' preferred dividends.....	1,427,592	1,428,596
Interest, amortization, &c. of parent company	195,928	328,892
Depreciation and depletion.....	1,146,938	1,024,490
*Net income.....	1,165,716	906,191
Preferred dividends.....	300,000	300,000
Surplus for common.....	865,716	606,191

Twelve months ended March 31:		
Twelve months' gross.....	53,003,331	48,484,163
Net after expenses and taxes.....	24,468,577	23,492,154
Subsidiaries' interest, amortization, &c.....	9,004,755	8,891,245
Subsidiaries' preferred dividends.....	5,712,099	5,714,411
Interest, amortization, &c. of parent company	817,240	1,466,332
Depreciation and depletion.....	3,927,176	3,705,109
*Net income.....	5,007,307	3,715,057
Preferred dividends.....	1,200,000	1,200,000
Surplus for common.....	3,807,307	2,515,057

Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania	1937.	1936.
March gross.....	5,659,992	5,305,516
Net operating income.....	1,252,907	1,291,802
Three months' gross.....	16,992,776	15,919,133
Net operating income.....	4,261,908	3

Business Statistics

TRANSPORTATION (27)

	1937.	5-Year Avg. (1932-36)	P. C. Depart- ure From Avg.
Week ended May 1:			
Total carloadings	782,423	581,279	+34.6
Grain & gr. prod.	28,031	30,697	-8.7
Coal and coke	135,063	100,068	+34.9
Forest products	37,162	24,667	+50.7
Manuf. products	497,192	396,220	+24.9
Year to May 1:			
Total carloadings	12,836,303	10,182,186	+26.1
Grain & gr. prod.	527,991	528,170	-0.03
Coal and coke	2,861,552	2,288,470	+25.0
Forest products	624,214	394,285	+58.3
Manuf. products	8,272,660	6,617,069	+25.0
Freight-car surplus, April 1-14	133,205	454,062	-70.7
P. C. of freight cars serviceable Apr. 1	89.0	86.8	+2.5
P. C. of locomotives serviceable Apr. 1	83.8	79.7	+5.1
Gross revenue, year to Mar. 31	\$1,031,424,198	\$797,476,118	+29.3
Expenses, year to Mar. 31	796,331,741	650,938,816	+22.3
Taxes, year to Mar. 31	88,917,811	65,991,648	+34.7
Rate of return on property invest'm't:			
Year to Mar. 31:			
Eastern Dist.	3.94	5.75	-31.5
Southern Dist.	2.75	5.75	-52.2
Western Dist.	1.66	5.75	-71.1
U. S. as a whole	2.93	5.75	-49.0

FAILURES

	Week Ended May 6, 1937.	Year to Date.
Trade Groups:		
Manufacturing	35	542
Wholesale	23	359
Retail	108	1,960
Construction	12	229
Commercial service	7	180
Total U. S.	177	3,270
Total U. S. 1936.	171	3,775
Geographical divisions:		
New England	17	320
Middle Atlantic	68	1,265
South Atlantic	17	279
South Central	10	208
Central East	29	609
Central West	15	216
Western	10	73
Pacific	11	14
Total U. S.	177	3,270

AVERAGE DAILY CRUDE OIL
PRODUCTION (16)
(Barrels)

	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.
(These figures do not include "hot," or illegally produced, oil)				
Bur. of Mines State Allow- able				
Texas-Calculns.				
Panhandle	83,374	62,000	56,750	
North	66,528	79,800	59,650	
W. Cent.	65,350	32,800	25,000	
West	187,915	209,450	185,050	
E. Cent.	120,153	121,900	52,900	
East	459,300	459,950	449,750	
S. W.	226,862	229,450	146,350	
Coastal	201,734	203,500	187,300	
Total	1,340,800	1,411,236	1,389,850	1,162,750
Oklahoma	622,700	622,700	645,150	537,800
Kansas	187,100	187,100	186,200	155,200
North La.	249,400	240,900	77,050	73,850
C'tal La.	175,700	175,700	145,350	
Arkansas	28,500	27,250	29,950	
Eastern	117,400	113,950	104,150	
Michigan	34,900	44,800	34,200	
Wyoming	49,000	50,500	39,850	
Montana	15,200	16,450	14,800	
Colorado	4,800	4,650	4,550	
New Mex.	99,800	114,000	113,850	74,950
California	583,300	760,230	643,800	584,300
Tot. U. S.	3,332,900	3,489,200	2,961,700	
Effective May. State quotas as of May 1. Recommendation of Central Committee of California Oil Producers.				

PER CENT CHANGES IN ELECTRIC
POWER OUTPUT FROM CORRESPOND-
ING WEEKS OF PREVIOUS YEAR (%)

	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.
Week ended: May 8, May 1, Apr. 24, Apr. 17, Apr. 10,				
New Eng.	+11.4	+14.5	+14.5	+14.4
Mid. Atl.	+9.6	+14.5	+13.0	+12.5
Cent. In Reg.	+15.5	+15.9	+16.6	+15.5
West. Cent.	+8.0	+8.7	+10.1	+8.0
South States	+15.4	+16.0	+17.3	+16.0
Rocky Mts.	+23.7	+28.4	+27.5	+30.1
Pac. Coast.	+4.0	+4.3	+4.1	+5.6
Entire U. S.	+12.8	+13.5	+14.3	+13.6

DOMESTIC RAILROAD EQUIPMENT
ORDERS (1)

	Reported in Railway Age of:	May 8, 1937.	May 1, 1937.	May 9, 1936.
Locomotives	14	11		
Freight cars		1,509	777	
Passenger cars	4	30		
Struct. steel (tons)		250	950	
Rails (tons)		3,250	7,360	

STEEL SCRAP PRICES (23)

	Week Ended May 8, 1937.	May 1, 1937.	May 10, 1936.
Heavy melting, aver. of daily quotations	\$21.25	\$21.65	\$15.05

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THE ANNALIST INDEX OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY

	Apr. 1937.	Mar. 1937.	Feb. 1937.	Jan. 1937.	Dec. 1936.	Nov. 1936.	Oct. 1936.	Sept. 1936.	Mar. 1936.
Freight car loadings	101.7	100.2	103.1	95.1	101.3	102.8	97.2	94.7	87.4
Miscellaneous	102.0	100.4	103.5	94.9	100.5	100.2	99.5	92.2	88.7
Other	101.0	99.7	102.4	95.4	102.9	108.1	104.1	96.7	84.7
Electric power production	*103.6	*104.8	*104.1	*105.5	*105.3	*104.7	*104.1	*104.9	*96.2
Manufacturing	*116.6	*112.7	*114.7	*126.6	*116.6	*110.5	*110.9	*96.2	
Steel ingot production	107.6	*102.2	*109.6	121.9	121.6	112.4	108.9	70.2	
Pig iron production	116.0	116.9	115.3	119.8	121.2	117.2	114.1	107.5	68.0
Textiles	132.9	124.7	122.2	144.1	123.0	114.5	124.8	101.7	
Cotton consumption	*135.9	145.8	139.6	133.9	151.0	129.2	124.3	137.2	107.6
Wool consumption	138.3	110.0	111.8	169.6	127.2	98.2	112.1	107.2	
Silk consumption	84.0	71.4	76.0	88.6	82.8	79.2	87.2	65.8	
Rayon consumption	119.0	112.0	98.7	106.1	133.5	121.9	107.3	130.3	96.3
Boot and shoe production	146.6	*143.7	154.6	162.4	138.1	148.4	132.5	119.9	
Automobile production	*111.0	*114.1	116.8	103.1	115.7	100.6	96.3	91.7	109.9
Lumber production	85.0	81.1	71.0	68.0	80.7	74.5	86.6	87.7	77.6
Cement production	81.7	75.1	80.1	80.3	82.3	75.7	69.9	53.3	
Mining	91.1	76.3	76.1	87.5	84.8	82.2	77.7	73.2	
Zinc production	94.2	92.3	73.3	71.6	84.1	84.2	81.1	74.0	
Lead production	88.8	81.4	85.0	94.4	86.1	78.3	70.9	71.5	
Combined index	*106.8	105.7	104.8	110.5	107.1	103.3	102.9	89.5	

For monthly figures on the combined index back to January, 1923, see THE ANNALIST of June 26, 1936, page 943.

PETROLEUM STOCKS AND REFINERY ACTIVITY (18)

New Series—Estimated for Entire Industry (Thousands of barrels of 42 gallons)						
Week Ended 1937.	Crude Runs to Still—		Cracked Gasoline Production.	Stocks—		Gas and Fuel Oil
	Average Daily Run.	IP. C. of Capacity Operated.		Crude Petroleum.	Gasoline	
Feb. 13.....	3,020	77.2	695	287,238	73,585	100,735
Feb. 20.....	3,065	78.4	695	288,604	74,798	99,391
Feb. 27.....	3,085	79.0	700	289,101	78,786	99,534
Mar. 6.....	2,930	75.1	655	290,965	80,102	99,115
Mar. 13.....	2,985	76.6	660	291,867	81,236	98,964
Mar. 20.....	2,985	76.6	660	292,709	81,236	98,964
Mar. 27.....	3,060	78.6	690	297,496	83,538	96,591
Apr. 3.....	3,005	77.1	710	298,578	82,408	95,173
Apr. 10.....	3,005	77.0	685	298,672	82,579	94,581
Apr. 17.....	3,055	78.4	690	300,135	82,703	94,472
Apr. 24.....	3,125	80.4	715	301,941	82,303	94,291
May 1.....	3,140	80.7	695	.....	81,407	94,291
May 8.....	3,065	78.3	675	.....	81,469	94,874

*Estimated from U. S. Bureau of Mines data. *For reporting companies only. *Including both finished and unfinished gasoline.

STEEL INgot PRODUCTION (16)
(Gross Tons)

	Production Reporting Com- panies	1936. Com- panies	No. of Weeks Prod.	1937. Com- panies	% Ca- pacity
Apr. 1-14	3,870,536	3,932,905	4.23	914,593	99.99
1937.					
Jan.	4,649,132	4,724,939	4.43	1,066,578	81.43
Feb.	4,344,027	4,413,832	4.00	1,103,458	84.25
Mar.	5,134,366	5,216,666	4.43	1,177,577	89.91
Apr.	4,991,818	5,071,875	4.29	1,182,255	90.27
*Producing 98.03% of open-hearth and 100% of Bessemer ingot production. *Calculated. *Annual capacity as of Dec. 31, 1935, was 68,475,509 gross tons of ingots; weekly capacity was 1,313,301 gross tons. As of Dec. 31, 1936, annual and weekly capacities were 68,290,862 and 1,309,760 gross tons of ingots.					

SHIPMENTS OF FINISHED STEEL
PRODUCTS

PRODUCTS				
United States Steel Corporation				
	(Tons)			
	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.
Jan....	1,149,918	721,414	534,055	331,777
Feb....	1,133,724	676,315	583,137	385,500
Mar....	1,414,399	783,552	668,056	588,209
Apr....	1,343,644	979,907	591,728	643,009
May....		984,097	598,915	745,063
June....		886,065	578,108	985,337
July....		950,851	547,794	369,938
Aug....		923,703	624,497	378,023
Sept....		961,803	614,933	370,306
Oct....		1,007,417	686,741	343,962
Nov....		882,643	681,820	366,118
Dec....		1,067,385	661,515	418,630
Yearly adjustments:				
.....		—40,859	—23,750	—19,907
Total		10,784,273	7,347,549	5,906,966

15 NEW YORK TIMES WEEKLY BUSINESS INDEX

	Freight —Car Loadings— Misc.	Steel Mill Activity.	Electric Power Production.	Automobile Production.	Lumber Production.	Cotton Mill Activity.	Com- bined Index.
Effective weights. 18	7	25	20	10	10	10	100
Adjusted weights. 19	.08	.10	.49	.03	.06	.05	1.00
1936.							
May 9.....	92.2	91.4	91.2	100.4	114.1	81.8	106.4
1937.							
Mar. 6.....	99.2	97.5	115.9	107.8	130.3	78.8	139.4
Mar. 13.....	101.7	101.1	118.1	107.9	80.4	80.4	139.9
Mar. 20.....	98.6	100.4	120.4	108.5	83.7	81.5	137.9
Mar. 27.....	100.1	103.3	122.5	106.9	93.3	83.6	136.9
Apr. 3.....	102.6	94.0	125.1	105.5	84.1	85.3	139.9
Apr. 10.....	100.9	94.3	124.1	107.3	85.5	85.0	138.9
Apr. 17.....	103.6	100.6	121.6	106.8	105.7	84.1	138.9
Apr. 24.....	103.8	100.6	120.3	106.0	112.2	84.4	136.9
May 1.....	109.5	1108.1	121.3	107.4	118.6	114.1	1108.1
May 8.....	100.3	108.1	121.2	106.5	132.5	83.7	108.2

16 RATE OF OPERATIONS IN THE STEEL INDUSTRY

Week Ended:	U. S. Steel.	Indep. Total.	Amer. Iron and Ginning:	Steel Inst.	Week Ended:	N. Y. Steel.	Times.	As of:	Amer. Iron Metal Market.
1936.									
May 11.. 63	73%	69	May 4.. 70.1		May 9.. 68%	70	May 5.. 68	71	
May 18.. 62%	74	69	May 11.. 69.1		May 16.. 68%	70	May 12.. 67%	71	
1937.									
Mar. 1.. 81	88	85	Feb. 22.. 82.5		Feb. 27.. 84	85	Feb. 23.. 83	85	
Mar. 8.. 82	89	86	Mar. 1.. 85.8		Mar. 6.. 86	86	Mar. 3.. 85	86	
Mar. 15.. 81	94%	88	Mar. 8.. 87.3		Mar. 13.. 87	88	Mar. 9.. 87	88	
Mar. 22.. 83	94%	89	Mar. 15.. 88.9		Mar. 20.. 89	89	Mar. 16.. 89	89	
Mar. 29.. 86	94	90	Mar. 22.. 89.6		Mar. 27.. 90	90	Mar. 23.. 90	90	
Apr. 5.. 86%	95	91	Mar. 29.. 90.7		Apr. 3.. 91%	91	Mar. 30.. 91	91	
Apr. 12.. 87%	95	91%	Apr. 5.. 89.9		Apr. 10.. 91%	91	Apr. 6.. 91	91	
Apr. 19.. 85%	96%	91%	Apr. 12.. 90.3		Apr. 17.. 91%	91	Apr. 13.. 91	91	
Apr. 26.. 87	95%	92	Apr. 19.. 91.3		Apr. 24.. 91%	92	Apr. 20.. 92	92	
May 3.. 85	95%	91	Apr. 26.. 92.3		May 1.. 91%	92	Apr. 27.. 90%	93	
May 10.. 87	93	91	May 3.. 91.0		May 8.. 91	92	May 4.. 92	92	
May 17.. ..	..	..	May 10.. 91.2		May 15.. ..	..	May 11.. 92	92	

17 FREIGHT CARLOADINGS (19)

	May 1, 1937.	Apr. 24, 1937.	May 2, 1936.
Grain and grain prod.	28,031	28,217	32,667
Livestock	14,853	14,032	15,180
Coal	124,606	119,465	119,567
Coke	10,397	10,054	7,655
Forest products	70,182	54,696	17,580
Ore	37,162	37,015	32,164
Merchandise, l. & c.	171,308	169,829	162,481
Miscellaneous freight	325,884	327,152	283,594
Carloadings (total)	782,423	761,182	670,880
Week ended May 8, 1937: Estimated total, 768,000; corresponding week in 1936, 668,935.			

18 SUMMARY OF IDLE CARS (19)

	Period Ended	Mar. 31, 1937.	Mar. 14, 1936.	Feb. 14, 1937.
Idle cars.....	49,225	54,008	35,276	33,479

19 ESTIMATED AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION (10)

Week Ended:	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.
Feb. 13.....	72,492	74,720	82,119	63,794
Feb. 20.....	85,698	82,813	82,541	71,047
Mar. 6.....	111,915	64,956	83,899	71,510
Mar. 13.....	126,643	84,705	86,973	73,645
Mar. 20.....	101,563	90,660	97,090	79,673
Mar. 27.....	99,450	95,223	100,065	81,896
Apr. 3.....	101,046	98,415	103,286	79,913
Apr. 10.....	95,827	106,426	107,895	89,722
Apr. 17.....	99,196	112,818	109,562	91,224
Apr. 24.....	125,472	119,834	110,235	91,664
Apr. 30.....	133,164	120,519	110,970	99,336
May 7.....	113,157	118,764	110,865	90,277
May 14.....	141,525	118,786	87,395	79,305

20 ENGINEERING CONTRACT AWARDS (14)

	State &	Federal.	Munic.	Public.	Private.	Total.
1937: Federal. Munic. Public. Private. Total						
Week ended:						
Mar. 4.....	5,971	9,391	15,362	16,763	32,135	
Mar. 11.....	2,550	17,097	19,647	21,441	41,088	
Mar. 18.....	5,340	11,304	16,644	17,925	34,569	
Mar. 25.....	4,162	19,146	23,308	25,698	49,006	
Apr. 1.....	3,139	14,019	17,158	17,520	34,678	
Apr. 8.....	3,247	19,718	22,965	27,813	50,778	
Apr. 15.....	4,270	18,149	22,419	24,508	46,927	
Apr. 22.....	3,500	20,387	23,887	20,421	44,308	
Apr. 29.....	3,965	16,488	18,453	21,811	40,264	
May 6.....	1,949	31,228	33,177	26,274	59,451	
May 13.....	4,492	27,745	32,237	30,464	62,701	

21 BUILDING PERMITS (11)

	214 Cities.	N. Y. City.	215 Cities.
1936.			
Jan....	\$40,852,658	\$14,105,246	\$54,957,904
Feb....	40,975,847	10,583,814	51,559,661
Mar....	63,396,105	14,676,118	78,072,223
Apr....	70,310,529	13,592,566	83,903,095
May....	64,217,914	18,292,682	82,510,596
June....	72,628,702	40,011,404	112,640,106
July....	74,536,452	20,745,393	95,281,845
Aug....	71,014,579	12,095,744	83,109,753
Sept....	71,364,749	17,331,441	88,696,190
Oct....	74,418,893	16,282,663	90,701,556
Nov....	57,705,617	17,801,006	75,506,623
Dec....	67,198,862	16,363,201	83,562,063
Tot....	\$768,620,907	\$211,880,708	\$980,501,615
1937.			
Jan....	55,701,963	12,639,272	68,341,235
Feb....	55,375,186	30,606,510	85,981,696
Mar....	85,231,008	37,871,602	123,102,610
Apr....	90,415,194	25,170,582	115,585,776

22 DOMESTIC RAILROAD EQUIPMENT ORDERS (1)

	Reported in Railway Age:	Mar. 1937.	Apr. 1936.
Passenger cars.....	52	162	50
Locomotives.....	84	29	15
Freight cars.....	13,046	6,200	3,650
Struct. steel (tons).....	4,913	9,600	
Rails (tons).....	6,350	6,150	90,483

27 THE ANNALIST INDEX OF WORLD INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (1928=100.0; adjusted for seasonal variation)

	Mar. 1937.	Feb. 1937.	Jan. 1937.	Dec. 1936.	Nov. 1936.	Oct. 1936.	Sept. 1936.	Aug. 1936.	Same Month Prev. Year.
World: Including U. S. A.....	111.8	111.0	113.2	108.9	105.3	105.3	104.8	104.1	94.1
Not including U. S. A.....	118.1	116.2	115.9	114.0	111.6	111.6	110.5	103.1	103.1
United States.....	107.1	105.3	103.5	109.8	103.5	98.9	98.9	84.4	84.4
Canada.....	103.9	99.9	101.4	102.8	103.3	106.5	105.2	89.3	89.3
United Kingdom.....	119.4	117.2	114.6	116.7	115.1	115.1	115.6	109.2	109.2
France.....	81.1	79.5	78.7	78.0	77.2	74.8	74.8	28.0	28.0
Germany.....	115.9	115.1	114.0	112.6	109.0	111.9	111.9	99.8	99.8
Japan.....	191.1	186.7	180.7	176.1	175.7	175.7	175.7	160.5	160.5
Austria.....	94.8	87.7	91.8	82.7	81.7	78.7	78.7	84.7	84.7
Belgium.....	87.8	85.6	86.3	87.5	85.9	81.2	81.2	81.3	81.3
Chile.....	128.8	152.9	156.1	156.4	146.6	146.6	126.2	126.2	126.2
Czechoslovakia.....	98.5	96.7	91.5	86.5	83.9	80.6	80.6	80.6	80.6
Denmark.....	147.3	145.1	143.0	143.0	144.0	145.1	145.1	73.6	73.6
Finland.....	138.0	130.7	134.8	135.6	135.6	122.6	122.6	122.6	122.6
Hungary (quarterly average).....	138.0	138.0	138.0	138.0	138.0	138.0	138.0	138.0	138.0
Netherlands.....	92.4	94.0	91.0	90.9	82.7	80.5	76.2	69.6	69.6
Norway (not adjusted).....	142.1	131.6	133.7	137.9	134.8	135.8	129.5	129.5	129.5
Poland.....	83.6	80.1	77.5	74.9	74.7	74.7	68.6	68.6	68.6
Sweden.....	149.2	147.9	149.2	147.9	146.6	145.3	136.1	136.1	136.1

†Excluding Russia. ‡General business activity. §Month in previous year corresponding to most recent month shown; revised data.

Back data: For world industrial production, January, 1929-June, 1936, see THE ANNALIST of Dec. 18, 1936, page 845. For production in leading countries, 1929-35, see THE ANNALIST of Sept. 18, 1936, page 389.

28 UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE BY ECONOMIC GROUPS (5)

	Domestic Exports	Imports	Consumption
	Mar. 1937.	Feb. 1937.	Mar. 1936.
Crude materials.....	\$52,152	\$54,410	\$44,485
Crude foodstuffs.....	4,100	3,522	5,086
Manufactured foodstuffs.....	13,375	19,002	11,768
Semi-manufactures.....	33,005	37,937	31,985
Finished manufactures.....	129,635	114,179	99,070
Total.....	\$252,268	\$229,050	\$192,405
			\$295,928
			\$260,320
			\$194,296

29 COMMERCIAL STEEL CASTINGS

(Based on reports submitted by 180 manufacturers having a monthly capacity of 119,257 tons, representing approximately 90 per cent of the industry in the United States)

	NEW ORDERS (BOOKINGS)	PRODUCTION
	Net Total P.C. of Tons. Cap.	Net Total P.C. of Tons. Cap.
1936.		
Jan.....	59,019 49.5	22,542 47.2
Feb.....	51,701 43.4	16,650 34.9
Mar.....	71,341 59.8	32,542 68.1
Apr.....	83,188 69.8	45,942 96.2
May.....	63,950 53.6	25,755 53.9
June.....	94,345 79.1	52,466 109.8
July.....	74,011 62.1	32,463 72.1
Aug.....	59,393 49.8	21,455 44.9
Sept.....	56,877 47.7	16,686 34.9
Oct.....	59,131 49.8	17,962 37.6
Nov.....	76,394 64.1	35,714 74.8
Dec.....	159,430 133.7	85,076 178.1
Total.....	909,080 63.5	407,233 71.0
		501,847 58.5
		805,691 56.3
		327,356 57.1
		478,335 55.8
1937.		
Jan.....	114,959 96.4	62,102 130.0
Feb.....	95,693 80.2	51,908 108.7
Mar.....	158,079 132.6	86,557 181.2
		71,552 100.0
		113,247 95.0
		40,867 85.5
		42,849 89.7
		50,911 106.6
		62,636 87.2

30 AVERAGE DAILY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED PIG IRON PRODUCTION BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

	Cleveland.	Chicago.	Atlanta.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Richmond.	Total U. S.
1936.							
January.....	36.14	14.56	5.68	4.76	2.22	3.43	68.65
February.....	32.58	12.91	5.02	3.92	1.88	2.81	60.76
March.....	31.42	12.70	4.92	4.55	1.86	2.99	61.17
April.....	37.85	14.44	5.16	5.10	2.36	3.62	72.71
May.....	41.64	15.13	5.14	6.20	2.57	3.45	77.17
June.....	43.78	15.52	4.72	6.94	2.75	3.53	82.18
July.....	45.15	17.45	4.77	6.89	3.11	3.70	8

33 PNEUMATIC CASINGS—ALL TYPES (29)

	Ship- ments.	Pro- duction.	Stocks End of Month.
1936.	3,875,120	4,578,994	8,917,390
January	3,211,654	3,578,627	9,264,581
February	3,855,970	3,537,969	9,087,020
March	4,902,721	4,854,133	9,034,017
April	5,831,964	4,970,993	8,176,296
May	5,792,319	5,609,789	7,832,911
June	5,743,863	5,464,927	7,746,388
July	4,976,383	5,014,415	7,793,438
August	3,835,998	4,981,131	9,005,065
September	4,861,023	5,123,487	10,068,510
October	4,232,867	4,971,838	10,822,602
November	5,015,823	5,311,007	11,114,399
December			
Total	55,362,739	58,116,349	

1937.			
January	4,509,240	4,980,174	11,377,015
February	4,370,630	5,245,894	12,307,681

34 WOOL MACHINERY ACTIVITY (5)

	Mar. 1937.	Feb. 1937.	Mar. 1936.
In operation:			
Broad looms	32,887	33,403	31,562
Narrow looms	3,325	3,377	2,769
Carpet looms	4,640	4,605	3,942
Worsted combs	2,081	2,141	1,899
Worsted spindles	11,639	1,685	1,490
Woolen spindles	11,573	1,597	1,529
Percentage of maximum single-shift oper- ated:			
Broad looms	97.2	100.0	79.7
Narrow looms	58.1	58.8	37.5
Carpet looms	73.6	72.2	49.6
Worsted combs	124.1	122.9	87.9
Woolen spindles	104.3	110.9	83.8
Worsted spindles	87.1	89.4	60.6

In cooperation with the National Association of Woolen Manufacturers.
Machinery in place times average single shift, 1928-32. †Thousands.

35 METAL PRICES (23)

(Monthly average of daily quotations)

	Lead.	Prime Electro- Zinc.	Western Pyrite Copper.	Steel Scrap.	Straita Tin.
1936.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
January	4.35	4.85	9.12	14.40	47.24
February	4.37	4.86	9.12	14.77	47.92
March	4.45	4.90	9.12	15.73	47.99
April	4.45	4.90	9.28	15.71	46.94
May	4.45	4.90	9.37	14.55	46.30
June	4.45	4.88	9.37	13.47	42.22
July	4.45	4.79	9.47	14.06	42.97
August	4.45	4.80	9.42	15.90	42.57
September	4.45	4.85	9.62	17.91	44.74
October	4.49	4.85	9.68	17.98	44.94
November	4.96	4.98	10.29	17.25	51.31
December	5.40	5.28	10.89	18.33	51.85
Average	4.56	4.90	9.58	15.84	46.42

(1) Average daily price, cents per lb., St. Louis basis. (2) Average daily price, cents per lb., East St. Louis basis. (3) New York f. o. b. refinery; cents per lb. (4) Heavy melting steel, Pittsburgh; dollars per ton. (5) Average prices, cents per lb., prompt Straits, N. Y. †Blue Eagle price, delivered Connecticut points.

36 SUMMARY OF NEW CAPITAL ISSUES (2)

(Thousands of dollars)

	Total	Farm Loan.	State & U.S. Pos- sibilities.	Total.
1936. Corporate.				
Jan.	72,935	50,318		123,253
Feb.	13,473	4,000	89,266	106,738
Mar.	58,816	11,000	59,711	129,527
Apr.	127,879		48,718	176,597
May	37,608	5,900	68,063	111,571
June	151,874	1,000	63,396	216,270
July	68,809		32,959	101,767
Aug.	170,798		45,712	216,510
Sept.	74,590		103,899	178,489
Oct.	109,885		78,809	188,694
Nov.	109,077		47,322	156,399
Dec.	218,206		48,274	266,480
Total	1,216,950	21,900	745,955	1,986,380

1937.				
Jan.	102,456		146,070	248,526
Feb.	129,842	4,000	34,346	168,188
Mar.	137,589		47,004	184,594
Apr.	85,227		66,583	151,810

Excluding funds obtained by States and municipalities from any agency of the Federal Government. These figures exclude refunding issues.

37 BANKERS' ACCEPTANCES AND COM-
MERCIAL PAPER OUTSTANDING

(End of each month. Millions of dollars)

	Bankers' Accept.	Adj. for Seas.	Com'l Paper	Adj. for Seas.
1935.				
Actual.				
July	321	347	164	174
Aug.	322	357	177	177
Sept.	328	353	183	180
Oct.	363	355	180	176
Nov.	387	363	178	178
Dec.	397	369	172	186

1936.				
Actual.				
Jan.	384	359	178	182
Feb.	377	354	176	177
Mar.	359	346	180	176
Apr.	344	344	174	170
May	331	342	184	182
June	316	336	169	169
July	316	341	188	188
Aug.	308	342	205	202
Sept.	315	339	197	194
Oct.	330	323	199	194
Nov.	349	327	191	191
Dec.	373	347	215	233

1937.				
Actual.				
Jan.	387	359	244	249
Feb.	401	377	268	272
Mar.	396	386	290	286
April	395	397	285	282

*Subject to revision. †Revised.

38 BROKERS' LOANS RATIOS

(Millions of dollars, first of month)

	Loans.	Value	% Loans to Stocks.
1936.			
January	938	46,945	2.00
February	925	50,165	1.84
March	924	51,202	1.81
April	997	51,667	1.93
May	1,064	47,774	2.23
June	970	49,998	1.94
July	989	50,912	1.94
August	967	54,066	1.79
September	973	54,532	1.79
October	971	55,105	1.76
November	971	58,507	1.67
December	984	60,019	1.64

1937.			
January	1,051	59,878	1.76
February	1,026	61,912	1.66
March	1,074	62,617	1.72
April	1,158	62,467	1.85
May	1,187	57,963	2.05

Ratio of brokers' loans, as reported by members of New York Stock Exchange, to aggregate market value of listed stocks.

39 SHORT-TERM INTEREST RATES AND
THE AXE-HOUGHTON ADJUSTED
INDEX OF BOND YIELDS

(Interest rates adjusted for seasonal variation; bond yields adjusted for seasonal variation and long-time trend. For monthly data back to 1885 see THE ANNALIST of Jan. 16, 1931, Page 164.)

	Call Re- newals.	Com'l. Paper.	Time Money.	Bond Yields.
1936.				
January	.76	.76	1.00	7.7
February	.77	.76	.99	7.9
March	.75	.77	.97	7.6
April	.75	.77	.97	7.6
May	.92	.75	1.20	7.6
June	.97	.72	1.34	7.6
July	.99	.72	1.31	7.6
August	1.02	.73	1.27	7.9
September	.99	.74	1.23	7.6
October	1.02	.75	1.22	7.5
November	1.05	.76	1.25	7.4
December	.93	.76	1.22	7.4

1937.				
January	1.02	.76	1.25	75.1
February	1.03	.76	1.24	77.2
March	1.00	.84	1.21	79.4
April	1.00	1.03	1.21	80.7

40 EXCESS RESERVES OF MEMBER
BANKS (4)

(Average of daily figures, millions of dollars)

	All Member Banks.	New York City.	Other Cities.	"Country" Banks.
1936.				
Jan.	3,023.7	1,395.4	1,090.4	547.0
Feb.	3,037.8	1,360.1	1,110.5	567.3
March	2,653.3	1,055.8	1,054.2	543.3
April	2,509.7	939.9	1,068.3	511.5
May	2,800.4	1,134.4	1,154.8	511.2
June	2,591.0	907.7	1,187.0	496.3
July	2,907.0	1,004.0	961.0	878.0
Aug.	2,458.0	903.0	780.0	775.0
Sept.	1,852.0	730.0	624.0	498.0
Oct.	2,043.0	844.0	696.0	502.0
Nov.	2,219.0	972.0	724.0	523.0
Dec.	2,046.0	872.0	675.0	498.0

1937.				
Jan.	2,093.0	914.0	662.0	518.0
Feb.	2,151.0	961.0	651.0	539.0
March	1,371.0	455.0	488.0	428.0

Central reserve city banks. †Licensed banks only.

41 MONETARY GOLD STOCK OF THE
UNITED STATES (4)

(Millions of dollars of 15 5-21 grains, nine-tenths fine; i. e., an ounce of fine gold = 35.3)

	Net Import or Export.	Ear- mark- ing.	Dom. Prod.	Gold Stock End of Month.
1936.				
Jan.	45.6	-1.7	13.3	57.2
Feb.	16.6	-9.5	10.6	-15.5
March	5.5	1.0	10.7	17.2
April	28.1	-0.2	13.1	41.0
May	170.0	-3.2	10.0	178.7
June	277.8	-24.8	-46.4	206.6
July	15.4	2.3	21.5	39.2
Aug.	67.5	-11.9	12.9	68.4
Sept.	171.8	-28.8	-14.0	129.0
Oct.	218.8	-11.3	-7.9	199.7
Nov.	75.8	3.0	60.8	139.6
Dec.	57.0	-0.7	17.0	73.3
Total	1,116.6	-85.9	101.7	1,132.5

1937.				
Jan.	121.3	-48.3	27.1	100.1
Feb.	120.3	-8.0	-34.1	78.2
March	154.3	-0.4	-16.0	137.9

Revised to allow for exclusion from monetary gold stock of \$287,000,000 of gold coin previously reported in circulation.

42 FOREIGN MONEY RATES

Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation. Adjusted for Seasonal Variation.

	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.
Jan.	.56	3.00	4.26	.56
Feb.	.55	3.00	3.81	.54
Mar.	.56	3.00	3.74	.54
Apr.	.55	3.00	5.03	.55
May	.55	2.92	5.60	.56
June	.78	2.88	5.60	.81
July	.58	2.88	3.30	.60
Aug.	.55	2.88	3.00	.65
Sept.	.55	3.00	3.38	.56
Oct.	.56	2.94	2.52	.56
Nov.	.56	3.00	1.96	.55
Dec.	.83	3.00	1.99	.81

London, three months' bankers' acceptances; Berlin and Paris, private discount rate.

43 BROKERS' LOANS (N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE MEMBERS)

(End of each month. Thousands of dollars)

	N. Y. Banks.	Other Sources.	Total.	N. Y. Banks.	Other Sources.	Total.	N. Y. Banks.	Other Sources.	Total.	%Gov- ernment Securities.
1936.										
Jan.	567,383	32,817	600,200	323,696	806	324,505	891,082	33,622	924,704	30.327
Feb.	596,207	35,417	631,625	291,391	1,305	292,696	887,598	36,722	924,321	43.046
March	714,270	38,832	753,101	241,498	2,294	243,793	955,768	41,126	996,894	41.107
April	657,373	31,468	688,843	371,121	3,987	375,107	1,028,496	35,455	1,063,951	68.829
May	525,087	34,100	559,187	408,068	1,745	410,811	954,614	35,845	990,459	46.366
June	548,456	33,034	581,490	406,168	895	407,063	925,018	42,363	967,381	57.056
July	534,033	37,271	571,304	390,985	5,052	396,037	942,431	31,353	973,785	58.513
Aug.	561,445	30,461	591,906	380,988	852	381,876	944,339	30,589	974,928	38.727
Sept.	569,498	29,354	598,852	371,888	792	372,680	941,385	30,146	971,531	31.170
Oct.	631,422	29,864	661,286	312,917	725	313,642	944,339	30,589	974,928	38.727
Nov.	674,906	33,272	708,177	275,002	225	275,227	950,508	33,497	984,005	43.888
Dec.	729,137	39,303	768,439	282,261	725	282,986	1,011,397	40,028	1,051,425	51.901

1937.										
Jan.	682,000	37,105	719,105	303,451	3,816	307,267	985,451	40,921	1,026,372	33,892
Feb.	699,897	34,538	734,435	339,377	1,020	340,397	1,039,274	35,558	1,074,832	32,976
Mar.	750,962	41,457	792,420	361,060	5,205	366,264	1,112,022	46,662	1,158,684	32,670
April	762,956	41,794	804,750	381,682	847	382,530	1,144,639	42,641	1,187,279	34,257
\$Total face value pledged as collateral in above compilations.										

51 FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES WEEKLY

(All quotations cable rates unless otherwise noted)

Par.	Country and Unit.	May 8, 1937.	High.	Low.	May 7, 1937.	High.	Low.	May 6, 1937.	High.	Low.
\$3.2397	ENGLAND (sovereign)	\$4.85	\$4.87	\$4.83	\$4.85	\$4.87	\$4.83	\$4.85	\$4.87	\$4.83
8.2397	AUSTRALIA (sovereign)	3.94	3.94	3.94	3.94	3.94	3.94	3.94	3.94	3.94
8.2397	SOUTH AFRICA (sovereign)	4.93	4.93	4.93	4.93	4.93	4.93	4.93	4.93	4.93
0.6634	FRANCE (franc)	0.451	0.448	0.449	0.443	0.445	0.446	0.451	0.448	0.449
0.526	ITALY (lira)	0.526	0.526	0.526	0.526	0.526	0.526	0.526	0.526	0.526
40.332	GERMANY (reichsmark)	40.25	40.15	40.22	40.20	40.18	40.23	40.25	40.15	40.22
68.057	HOLLAND (florin)	54.89	54.86	54.87	54.76	54.78	54.74	54.89	54.86	54.87
1.6931	CANADA (dollar)	1.0026	1.0019	1.0021	1.0015	1.0018	1.0020	1.0026	1.0019	1.0021
1.6931	BELGIUM (belga)	1.690	1.688	1.689	1.687	1.688	1.689	1.690	1.688	1.689
32.669	SWITZERLAND (franc)	2.287	2.287	2.287	2.287	2.287	2.287	2.287	2.287	2.287
0.220	GREECE (drachma)	0.090	0.090	0.090	0.090	0.090	0.090	0.090	0.090	0.090
45.37	SWEDEN (krona)	2.548	2.544	2.551	2.540	2.547	2.556	2.548	2.544	2.551
45.37	DENMARK (krone)	2.206	2.203	2.211	2.201	2.212	2.213	2.206	2.203	2.211
45.37	NORWAY (krone)	2.482	2.479	2.487	2.477	2.489	2.492	2.482	2.479	2.487
23.824	AUSTRIA (schilling)	1.876	1.875	1.875	1.875	1.875	1.877	1.876	1.875	1.875
1.899	POLAND (zloty)	1.900	1.900	1.900	1.900	1.900	1.900	1.900	1.900	1.900
0.315	CZECHOSLOVAKIA (crown)	0.349	0.348	0.349	0.348	0.349	0.348	0.349	0.348	0.349
0.298	YUGOSLAVIA (dinar)	0.233	0.233	0.233	0.233	0.233	0.233	0.233	0.233	0.233
0.748	PORTUGAL (escudo)	0.452	0.451	0.452	0.452	0.452	0.452	0.452	0.452	0.452
0.101	RUMANIA (leu)	0.075	0.075	0.075	0.075	0.075	0.075	0.075	0.075	0.075
2.961	HUNGARY (pengo) Free in-land	1.975	1.975	1.975	1.975	1.975	1.975	1.975	1.975	1.975
0.426	FINLAND (markka)	0.218	0.218	0.219	0.218	0.219	0.219	0.218	0.218	0.219
6.180	INDIA (rupee)	3.730	3.730	3.730	3.730	3.730	3.730	3.730	3.730	3.730
	HONGKONG (silver dollar)	3.072	3.070	3.076	3.068	3.072	3.072	3.072	3.070	3.076
	SHANGHAI (silver dollar)	3.000	2.995	3.000	2.995	3.000	2.993	3.000	2.995	3.000
5.000	MANILA (silver peso)	5.025	5.020	5.020	5.020	5.020	5.000	5.025	5.020	5.020
9.613	STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (dollar Singapore)	5.906	5.900	5.912	5.900	5.905	5.880	5.906	5.900	5.912
84.396	JAPAN (yen)	2.880	2.880	2.888	2.879	2.891	2.884	2.880	2.880	2.888
1.6479	COLOMBIA (gold peso)	5.400	5.400	5.400	5.400	5.400	5.375	5.400	5.400	5.400
1.6335	ARGENTINA (paper peso)									
	Free inland	3.035	3.030	3.045	3.030	3.045	2.755	3.035	3.030	3.045
0.871	BRAZIL (paper milreis)									
	Free inland	0.650	0.640	0.640	0.635	0.655	0.655	0.650	0.640	0.640
2.060	CHILE (gold peso)	0.619	0.619	0.619	0.619	0.619	0.619	0.619	0.619	0.619
4.740	PERU (sol)	2.612	2.612	2.612	2.612	2.612	2.612	2.612	2.612	2.612
1.7510	URUGUAY (gold peso)	5.600	5.600	5.600	5.550	5.650	4.700	5.600	5.600	5.600
8.440	MEXICO (silver peso)	2.780	2.780	2.780	2.780	2.780	2.785	2.780	2.780	2.785

‡Demand rate.

52 FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES DAILY

Cable Transfer Rates

	May 12.	May 11.	May 10.	May 9.	May 8.	May 7.	May 6.
England: High	\$4.84	\$4.84	\$4.84	\$4.84	\$4.84	\$4.84	\$4.84
Low	4.84	4.84	4.84	4.84	4.84	4.84	4.84
France: High	0.448	0.448	0.448	0.448	0.448	0.448	0.448
Low	0.448	0.448	0.448	0.448	0.448	0.448	0.448
Italy: High	0.526	0.526	0.526	0.526	0.526	0.526	0.526
Low	0.526	0.526	0.526	0.526	0.526	0.526	0.526
Germany: High	40.19	40.19	40.19	40.19	40.19	40.19	40.19
Low	40.19	40.19	40.19	40.19	40.19	40.19	40.19
Holland: High	54.89	54.89	54.89	54.89	54.89	54.89	54.89
Low	54.89	54.89	54.89	54.89	54.89	54.89	54.89
Belgium: High	1.687	1.687	1.687	1.687	1.687	1.687	1.687
Low	1.687	1.687	1.687	1.687	1.687	1.687	1.687
Switzerland: High	2.287	2.287	2.287	2.287	2.287	2.287	2.287
Low	2.287	2.287	2.287	2.287	2.287	2.287	2.287
Canada: High	1.0021	1.0021	1.0021	1.0021	1.0021	1.0021	1.0021
Low	1.0021	1.0021	1.0021	1.0021	1.0021	1.0021	1.0021
Japan	2.880	2.879	2.879	2.879	2.879	2.879	2.879
Argentina (free inland)	3.045	3.050	3.050	3.050	3.050	3.050	3.050

‡Closing rate. †Demand rate.

SOURCES OF DATA

(1) Railway Age. (2) Commercial and Financial Chronicle. (3) The F. W. Dodge Corporation. (4) Federal Reserve Board. (5) United States Department of Commerce. (6) United States Department of Labor. (7) Edison Electric Institute. (8) The Iron Age. (9) American Institute of Steel Construction. (10) Cram's Automotive Reports, Inc. (11) Dun & Bradstreet's. (12) Geological Survey. (13) The Wall Street Journal. (14) Engineering News-Record. (15) American Bureau of Metal Statistics. (16) American Iron and Steel Institute. (17) Aberthaw Company. (18) American Petroleum Institute. (19) American Railway Association. (20) United States Department of Interior. (21) Silk Association of America. (22) National Industrial Conference Board. (23) American Metal Market. (24) Federal Reserve Bank of New York. (25) American Zinc Institute. (26) Association of Life Insurance Presidents. (27) Bureau of Railway Economics. (28) Interstate Commerce Commission. (29) Rubber Manufacturers Association. (30) Bureau of Agricultural Economics. (31) American Appraisal Co. *Subject to revision. †Revised.

Stock and Bond Market Averages and Volume of Trading

The Annalist Weighted Averages of Group Leaders

	May 6		May 7		May 8		Cal. Wks.		May 10		May 11		May 12	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
90 Stocks	69.8	68.6	69.6	70.2	69.3	69.6	69.6	69.0	69.2	70.1	68.8	69.0	67.8	68.0
72 Industrials	227.7	224.2	227.2	229.0	226.2	226.9	226.9	225.1	225.6	225.3	222.2	222.6	219.7	221.2
4 Steels	49.0	48.2	49.0	49.2	48.8	48.9	48.8	48.5	48.6	49.2	48.2	48.4	47.3	47.4
4 Motors	116.4	113.8	116.1	117.3	115.2	115.9	114.9	113.1	114.1	117.3	113.1	111.7	111.6	109.6
5 Motor Accessories	53.8	53.0	53.6	54.0	53.5	53.9	53.9	53.3	53.9	54.4	53.0	53.6	52.9	52.9
3 Aviation	28.0	27.6	27.8	28.0	27.6	27.6	27.6	27.1	27.1	28.5	27.1	27.1	26.4	26.4
3 Building	66.4	65.8	66.0	66.2	65.4	65.6	65.3	65.0	65.4	68.0	65.0	65.6	64.6	64.6
4 Chemicals	162.7	160.6	162.7	163.6	162.4	163.0	163.0	162.4	162.7	163.6	160.6	161.8	160.6	160.6
4 Nonferrous Metals	81.1	79.1	81.1	81.5	80.2	80.4	80.9	80.2	80.4	81.5	78.9	80.2	78.2	78.5
4 Foods	38.4	37.8	38.1	38.4	37.9	38.0	38.9	37.7	38.0	38.9	37.6	38.9	37.7	38.0
3 Tobaccos	74.2	73.4	73.9	73.9	73.4	73.4	73.4	73.4	73.4	74.2	73.4	73.7	72.9	72.9
3 Sugars	39.1	38.0	39.0	39.3	38.9	39.1	39.5	38.9	39.5	39.5	38.8	39.3	39.1	39.3
2 Electrical Equipments	79.4	78.8	79.4	79.8	78.8	78.5	78.5	78.5	78.5	80.4	78.5	78.2	76.6	76.9
4 Farm Equipments	103.4	102.7	103.4	104.1	103.4	103.4	104.1	103.4	103.4	104.8	102.0	103.1	102.4	102.4
4 Office Equipments	41.5	40.2	41.5	42.1	41.5	42.0	42.1	41.5	42.0	42.1	40.2	40.2	40.4	40.4
4 Railroad Equipments	47.4	47.0	47.4	47.8	47.2	47.4	47.4	46.8	46.8	47.4	45.6	45.6	45.6	45.6
4 Amusement	37.4	36.5	37.4	37.7	36.5	36.6	37.7	36.5	36.6	37.7	35.8	36.7	35.1	35.6
5 Merchandise	51.2	49.9	50.8	51.3	50.9	51.0	51.1	50.9	51.0	51.8	49.9	51.0	50.3	49.6
2 Rubber and Tires	74.0	72.3	74.0	74.3	72.9	72.9	73.2	72.6	72.6	75.2	72.3	72.3	70.2	70.5
3 Liquor	39.3	38.5	39.3	40.1	39.3	39.6	39.6	39.3	39.3	40.1	38.3	39.3	38.5	38.5
4 Standard Oils	73.4	72.7	73.2	73.9	72.5	72.7	73.9	72.3	72.7	75.2	72.3	72.3	70.2	70.5
4 Independent Oils	73.4	72.7	73.2	73.9	72.5	72.7	73.9	72.3	72.7	75.2	72.3	72.3	70.2	70.5
8 Oils	115.2	109.9	110.7	111.8	109.5	109.8	110.9	109.5	109.8	113.6	109.5	109.9	107.7	108.0
10 Rails	75.9	75.2	75.9	76.8	75.4	75.8	76.4	74.7	75.1	76.8	72.6	74.5	72.2	72.4
1 Utilities	26.5	26.0	26.4	26.4	26.0	26.0	26.1	25.9	26.0	26.8	25.9	26.0	25.6	25.6

Note: These figures are available each day in The New York Daily Investment News.

New York Times Stock Market Averages

WEEKLY HIGH, LOW AND LAST									
—25 Rails—			—25 Industrials—			—50 Stocks—			
Week ended:	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.
1937.									
Mar. 20	51.47	48.36	49.27	228.78	221.11	222.12	139.61	135.09	135.63
Mar. 27	48.95	47.08	48.16	223.53	217.41	221.48	136.24	132.24	134.82
Apr. 3	49.40	46.58	47.66	224.69	218.77	221.08	137.04	132.67	134.37
Apr. 10	48.06	45.32	46.23	221.66	211.96	215.82	134.96	128.64	131.02
Apr. 17	48.00	46.31	47.23	220.93	213.82	218.24	134.46	129.80	132.70
Apr. 24	48.68	46.62	46.82	224.43	213.04	214.08	136.54	129.83	130.40
May 1	46.43	43.85	45.95	213.90	206.80	212.77	130.16	125.32	129.37
May 8	48.09	45.81	47.38	217.29	212.96	215.50	132.69	129.38	131.44
DAILY HIGH, LOW AND LAST									
May 6	47.56	46.16	47.49	216.20	213.47	216.07	131.88	129.81	131.77
May 7	48.09	47.46	47.72	217.29	215.53	216.14	132.69	131.49	131.85
May 8	47.51	47.29	47.38	215.95	215.45	215.50	131.73	131.37	131.41
May 10	46.80	45.90	46.00	215.31	213.17	213.17	131.05	129.53	130.05
May 11	46.43	45.77	46.24	213.12	211.05	211.91	129.77	128.41	129.07
May 12	46.89	46.08	46.14	213.28	211.46	211.90	130.08	128.77	129.09

Dow-Jones Stock Market Averages.

WEEKLY HIGH, LOW AND LAST											
Week Ended:	—30 Industrials—			—20 Railroads—			—20 Utilities—			70 Stock	
1937.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.	Last.	
Mar. 20	191.29	183.19	184.04	65.08	61.43	62.58	33.36	32.56	32.79	68.63	
Mar. 27	186.11	179.28	184.95	61.92	59.86	61.05	32.69	31.58	32.02	66.63	
Apr. 3	187.99	180.89	183.54	62.47	59.20	60.46	32.43	31.25	31.56	65.63	
Apr. 10	185.09	175.86	173.26	60.98	57.55	58.72	31.91	30.59	31.03	64.63	
Apr. 17	183.43	176.39	180.51	60.93	58.10	60.02	31.99	30.73	31.13	64.63	
Apr. 24	184.53	176.01	176.98	61.75	59.30	59.54	31.36	29.77	29.94	63.63	
May 1	175.45	168.77	174.42	58.93	55.96	58.26	29.68	28.15	29.16	62.63	
May 8	176.91	174.06	175.54	61.10	58.16	60.14	30.08	29.12	29.23	63.63	
DAILY HIGH, LOW AND LAST											
May 6	176.05	174.06	175.51	60.42	58.69	60.32	29.65	29.19	29.50	63.63	
May 7	176.91	175.50	175.89	61.10	60.33	60.63	29.65	29.21	29.28	63.63	
May 8	176.05	175.52	175.54	60.33	60.03	60.14	29.34	29.13	29.23	63.63	
May 10	175.19	172.78	173.04	59.58	58.51	58.61	29.23	28.63	28.73	62.61	
May 11	173.28	171.59	172.55	59.15	58.38	58.95	28.73	28.25	28.38	62.61	
May 12	173.72	171.81	172.24	59.81	58.79	58.89	28.60	27.96	28.03	61.61	

Shares Sold, New York Stock Exchange

WEEKLY TOTALS AND DAILY AVERAGES							
Week Ended:		RAILROADS		IND. AND MISC.		TOTAL	
		Total.	Av. Daily.	Total.	Av. Daily.	Total.	Av. Daily.
1937.							
Apr. 3	.....	622,270	115,235	6,622,780	1,226,441	7,245,050	1,341,676
Apr. 10	.....	862,910	159,798	7,788,500	1,442,315	8,651,410	1,602,113
Apr. 17	.....	615,510	113,983	6,039,150	1,118,361	6,654,660	1,232,313
Apr. 24	.....	644,020	119,253	5,740,269	1,063,003	6,384,289	1,182,272
May 1	.....	1,076,570	199,365	8,911,790	1,650,331	9,988,360	1,849,616
May 8	.....	965,780	123,293	3,471,105	642,797	4,136,885	766,012
DAILY TOTALS							
		DAILY		Total.		YEAR TO DATE	
		Railroads.	Ind. & Misc.			1937.	1936.
May 6	.....	155,020	601,480	756,500		197,465,350	224,670,110
May 7	.....	202,920	614,125	817,045		198,282,395	225,448,747
May 8	.....	232,740	632,740	865,480		198,517,715	225,790,337
May 10	.....	111,500	668,130	779,630		199,347,415	226,488,327
May 11	.....	86,150	678,794	764,944		200,112,359	227,067,072
May 12	.....	91,050	583,026	674,076		200,786,435	227,653,013

Bond Redemptions and Defaults

DETAILED information on any bond redemption listed below, including the serial numbers of bonds called by lot, will be furnished without charge to Annalist subscribers. Requests for such information may be made by telephone (Lackawanna 4-1000), telegraph or letter.

BOND REDEMPTIONS

BONDS called last week for redemption prior to maturity were in substantially larger volume than in the preceding period, and consisted principally of major retirements of outstanding issues by public utility companies. Most of these prepayments, however, were scheduled for June and July. Additions to the list of retirements for May were few, consisting of several small lots, mostly of industrial companies.

Prepayments thus far scheduled for this month aggregate \$134,860,000, compared with \$317,247,000 in April and \$371,047,000 in May, 1936, for the corresponding weeks.

Bonds called for redemption in May to date are classified below:

Public utility	\$59,548,000
Railroad	34,503,000
Industrial	24,918,000
Foreign	14,401,000
State and municipal	904,000
Miscellaneous	586,000
Total	\$134,860,000

Associated Municipalities of Denmark £2,200 of 4 per cent conversion loan of 1936 called for payment at par on July 1, 1937, at the Hambros Bank, Ltd., London, England.

Beech Creek Coal & Coke Co., \$57,000 of first 5s, due June 1, 1944, called for payment at par on June 1, 1937, at the Irving Trust Co., New York. Coupons due June 1, 1937, should remain attached. Lowest and highest numbers called: M16, M2688.

Black Hills Utilities Co., entire issue of 5½ per cent notes, due July 1, 1938, called for payment at 101 on July 1, 1937, at the Northwestern National Bank and Trust Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Brager of Baltimore Department Store, \$20,000 of first 6s, due June 1, 1947, called for payment at 103 on June 1, 1937, at the Mercantile Trust Co., Baltimore, Md. Lowest and highest numbers called: M46, M639.

Brown Hotel Co., \$22,550 of first 5s, due May 1, 1949, called for payment at par on June 1, 1937, at the Fidelity and Columbia Trust Co., Louisville, Ky.

Brown Paper Mill Co., Inc., \$72,000 of first 6s, due June 1, 1944, called for payment at 103 on June 1, 1937, at the Continental National Bank and Trust Co., Chicago, Ill. Coupons due June 1, 1937, should remain attached. Lowest and highest numbers called: BD11, BD295; BM6, BM1332.

Brush, Col., various of bonds called for payment at par on May 15, 1937, at the office of the Town Treasurer.

Budd Realty Corp., \$134,000 of first and refunding 6s, due June 1, 1941, called for payment at 104 on June 1, 1937, at the Pennsylvania Co. for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities. Lowest and highest numbers called: M37, M3188.

Canon City, Col., paving bonds 6s, 6s, 70 and 72 of District 3 5s, dated Jan. 1, 1925, called for payment at par on April 30, 1937, at the office of the City Treasurer.

Chicago (City of), various of tax-anticipation warrants called for payment at par on April 30, 1937, and May 3, 1937, at the Board of Education, Chicago.

Chinese Government, \$56,400 of 6 per cent sterling indemnity loan called for payment at par on July 1, 1937, at the Central Bank of China, Shanghai.

Chinese Imperial Railway, £116,000 of 5 per cent gold loan (Shanghai-Nanking Railway) called for payment at par on June 1, 1937, at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp., London, England.

Christiania (City of), £5,960 of 4½ per cent loan of 1914 called for payment at par on July 1, 1937, at the Hambros Bank, Ltd., London, England.

Clark's Ferry Bridge Co., \$10,000 of first 6s, due Dec. 1, 1959, called for payment at 101½ on June 1, 1937, at the Commonwealth Trust Co., Harrisburg, Pa. Lowest and highest numbers called: D20, D49; M31, M219.

Commonwealth Water Co. (New Jersey), entire issue of first A 5s, due Dec. 1, 1947, called for payment at 102 on June 1, 1937, and entire issue of first B 5s, due Feb. 1, 1956, called for payment at 101 on Aug. 1, 1937, at the City Bank Farmers Trust Co., New York.

Commonwealth Water Co. (New Jersey), entire issue of first C 5s, due June 1, 1957, called for payment at 105 on June 1, 1937, at the City Bank Farmers Trust Co., New York.

Connecticut Railway and Lighting Co., \$99,000 of first and refunding 4½s, due Jan. 1, 1951, called for payment at 105 on July 1, 1937, at the Chase National Bank, New York. Lowest and highest numbers called: M180, M13144.

Cumberland Valley Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania, \$900 of first 5s, due Jan. 1, 1966, called for payment at par on July 1, 1937, at the Capital Bank and Trust Co., Harrisburg, Pa. Lowest and highest numbers called: C4, C221; BD205, BD423; AM141, QM318.

Denver, Col., various of improvement bonds called for payment at par on May 31, 1937, at the office of the City Treasurer or the Bankers Trust Co., New York, on arrangement with the City Treasurer.

French Republic, series 51, 101 and 137 of 3 per cent redeemable rentes of 1878, called for payment on April 16, 1937, and series 6, 9, 87 and 486 of 5 per cent redeemable rentes of 1920 called for payment on May 1, 1937.

General American Tank Car Corp., entire series of equipment trust certificates, series 25, 4½s, due serially to June 1, 1944, called for payment at 100½ on June 1, 1937, at the Chase National Bank, New York.

Laramie, Wyo., entire issue of sewer 4½s, due May 1, 1947, called for payment at par on May 1, 1937, at the office of the City Treasurer.

Los Angeles County, California, various of

registered school warrants called for payment at par on April 29, 1937, at the office of the County Treasurer.

Main Morgan Realty Co. (St. Louis), bonds D53 and M140 of first extended 6s, due May 15, 1940, called for payment at par on May 15, 1937, at the Mississippi Valley Trust Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Co., Ltd., entire issue of refunding and general A 5s, due Jan. 1, 1956, called for payment at 104 on July 1, 1937, at the Canadian Bank of Commerce in Halifax, N. S.; Montreal, P. Q., and Toronto, Ont.

Martineau Hotel, Inc., entire issue of first 7s, dated Nov. 15, 1932, called for payment at par on May 15, 1937, at the Portland Trust and Savings Bank, Portland, Ore.

Moreni, Utah, bonds 1-6 of refunding 5s, due June 1, 1943, called for payment at par on June 1, 1937, at the Guaranty Trust Co., New York.

New Castle Refractories Co., entire issue of first 6s, due June 1, 1942, called for payment at par on June 1, 1937, at the Cleveland Trust Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Coupons due June 1, 1937, should remain attached.

New Castle, Wyo., entire issue of waterworks 6s, due June 1, 1952, called for payment at par on June 1, 1937, at the American National Bank, Cheyenne, Wyo.

Norwegian, £32,480 of 4½ per cent sterling loan of 1921 called for payment at par on July 1, 1937, at the Hambros Bank, Ltd., and Barclay's Bank, Ltd., London, England.

Orchard Lake Country Club (Detroit), \$6,000 of first 6s, due May 15, 1947, called for payment at par on May 15, 1937, at the

Detroit Trust Co., Detroit, Mich. Lowest and highest numbers called: M31, M81.

Oil Production, Inc. (Shreveport, La.), \$34,000 of first 6s, due May 14, 1943, called for payment at par on May 15, 1937, at the First National Bank, Shreveport, La. Coupons due May 15, 1937, should remain attached. Lowest and highest numbers called: M5, M25; XM112, XM154.

Railway Equipment and Realty Co., Ltd., entire issue of equipment 4½s, due March 1, 1946, called for payment at 102½ on June 1, 1937, at the City Bank Farmers Trust Co., New York, and American Trust Co., San Francisco, Calif.

Rumford Falls and Rangeley Lakes Railroad Co., entire issue of 6s, due Nov. 1, 1948, called for payment at par on May 1, 1937, at the Portland National Bank, Portland, Me.

Salisbury, N. C., \$31,000 of refunding and improvement bonds called for payment at par on June 1, 1937, at the Central Hanover Bank and Trust Co., New York.

Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co., entire issue of first 5s, due Jan. 1, 1941, called for payment at 105 on July 1, 1937, at the Bankers Trust Co., New York. Coupons due July 1, 1937, should be collected in the usual manner.

Sun Maid Hotel Corp., \$348,000 of first 6½s, dated Dec. 1, 1924, called for payment at 100½ on June 1, 1937, at the Security-First National Bank, Los Angeles, Calif. Lowest and highest numbers called: D13, D50; M115, M475.

Tacoma, Wash., various of local improvement bonds called for payment at par on April 26, 1937, at the office of the City Treasurer.

Tacoma, Wash., various of local improvement bonds called for payment at par on April 22 and 23, 1937, at the office of the City Treasurer.

Tamperfors (City of), £3,500 of 4½ per cent loan of 1910 called for payment at par on Sept. 1, 1937, at A. Ruffer and Sons, Ltd., London, England.

Tivoli Brewing Co., entire issue of first 6s, due to Dec. 1, 1939, called for payment at 101 on June 1, 1937, at the National Bank of Detroit, Detroit, Mich.

Umatilla County, Oregon, building bonds 141-155 of 6s, due Nov. 15, 1940, called for payment at par on May 15, 1937, at the Chase National Bank, New York.

United Drill and Tool Corp., entire issue of 5 per cent notes, Series B, due June 23, 1938, called for payment at par on May 15, 1937, at the Guaranty Trust Co., New York.

Warren County (S. D.), entire issue of first 6s, due Feb. 1, 1945, called for payment at 101 on Aug. 1, 1937, at the First National Bank, Boston. Coupons due Aug. 1, 1937, should be collected in the usual manner.

Water Service Companies, entire issue of collateral trust 5s, due Sept. 1, 1942, called for payment at 102 on Sept. 1, 1937, at the Bankers Trust Co., New York.

Wilcox (H. F.) Oil and Gas Co., \$47,500 of first 6s, due Jan. 1, 1938, called for payment at 103 on July 1, 1937, at the Northern Trust Co., Chicago, Ill. Coupons due July 1, 1937, should be detached and collected in the usual manner. Lowest and highest numbers called: D163, D200; M722, M899.

Wise County, Va., various of refunding 4½s, due Jan. 1, 1940, called for payment at par on July 1, 1937, at the Chase National Bank, New York.

Worcester Street Railway Co., \$321,600 of A 5s, due June 1, 1947, called for payment at par on June 1, 1937, at the State Street Trust Co., Boston, Mass. Lowest and highest numbers called: C2, D5, D512, M2, M2063.

BOND DEFAULTS

THE list of bond defaults includes the latest notices involving defaults in interest or principal or both; and a statement of protective action taken, so far as reported.

Bayway Terminals, Inc.—The National Newark and Essex Banking Co., Newark, N. J., has announced that securities of the Bayway Terminal Corp., the new company, are available for distribution in exchange for the first mortgage 6½ per cent sinking fund bonds, Series A, due July 1, 1946, of the Bayway Terminals, Inc., or for certificates of deposit therefor, pursuant to the reorganization plan. Under the reorganization plan there will be given for each \$1,000 of old first mortgage 6½ per cent sinking fund bonds \$500 of new 20-year 6 per cent income second mortgage bonds, \$50 of non-interest bearing scrip representing \$50 of new income mortgage bonds, exchangeable for such bonds when presented in proper multiples, and 200 shares of new common stock.

Broadway Barclay Office Building (New York)—The plan of reorganization has

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News of Foreign Securities

STOCK prices on the leading European Stock Exchanges moved lower during the past week. For the most part little interest was shown in trading. French stocks, however, suffered a rather bad break with a decided increase in volume of trading. In London the coronation received more attention than did the stock market.

English traders obtained little encouragement from Wall Street last week and stock prices were left to drift for themselves. The general trend was downward but there was no great selling pressure on the market. The feeling on Lombard Street is that the break of a few weeks ago was beneficial as it served to cut short the speculation which had been running rampant in London.

International stocks were particularly

weak especially International Nickel, United States Steel and some of the French issues. Gilt-edged securities lost ground for the first time in several weeks. Fears of both a coal and bus drivers' strike depressed coal and transportation securities.

French stocks were pushed down to new lows for the year and back to the levels of early October. No part of the stock list was immune to the liquidation. On the last day of the week under review the Bourse steadied but with a marked decrease in volume of business.

German securities slumped and lost all of the gain since the second week in April. The floating of a new government loan was given as the reason for a part of the selling as holders unloaded stocks to bolster their cash positions.



LISTED FOREIGN BONDS
The par value of listed foreign bonds sold in the New York market:

	N. Y. Stock Exchange	N. Y. Curb
Week ended May 8, '37	\$5,108,500	\$202,000
Week ended May 1, '37	6,809,500	549,000
Week ended May 9, '36	6,159,000	540,000
1937 to date	150,371,000	10,321,000
1936 to date	130,821,500	12,577,000

FOREIGN BOND AVERAGES
(10 Foreign Issues)
High. Low. Last.
Week ended May 8, 1937... 91.64 91.37 91.56

Foreign Government Securities

	IN LONDON	IN PARIS	IN NEW YORK
British 3½% War Loan	£101½	92 fr 50c	\$264½
British 2½% Consols	77	92 fr 50c	264½
British 4% 1960-1990	102	93 fr 20c	264½
May 3	102	93 fr 20c	264½
May 4	102	93 fr 20c	264½
May 5	102	93 fr 20c	264½
May 6	102	93 fr 20c	264½
May 7	102	93 fr 20c	264½
May 8	Exchange closed	93 fr 20c	264½

THE ANNALIST WEEKLY INDICES OF FOREIGN STOCK PRICES

	1937	London	Paris	Berlin
Feb. 16	30.77	42.57	31.08	31.08
Feb. 23	30.75	41.19	31.03	31.03
Mar. 2	32.42	39.39	31.06	31.06
Mar. 9	30.63	45.94	31.46	31.46
Mar. 16	30.49	42.88	31.42	31.42
Mar. 23	30.27	39.59	30.82	30.82
Mar. 30	30.35	41.04	30.37	30.37
Apr. 6	30.06	40.02	30.44	30.44
Apr. 13	29.27	37.83	31.40	31.40
Apr. 20	29.32	36.46	31.64	31.64
Apr. 27	27.63	34.85	31.54	31.54
May 4	28.01	35.16	31.58	31.58
May 11	27.83	34.22	31.51	31.51

For Calendar Week Ended—

1935		1934		1933		1932		1931		1930		1929		1928		1927		1926		1925		1924		1923		1922		1921		1920		1919		1918		1917		1916		1915		1914		1913		1912		1911		1910		1909		1908		1907		1906		1905		1904		1903		1902		1901		1900		1899		1898		1897		1896		1895		1894		1893		1892		1891		1890		1889		1888		1887		1886		1885		1884		1883		1882		1881		1880		1879		1878		1877		1876		1875		1874		1873		1872		1871		1870		1869		1868		1867		1866		1865		1864		1863		1862		1861		1860		1859		1858		1857		1856		1855		1854		1853		1852		1851		1850		1849		1848		1847		1846		1845		1844		1843		1842		1841		1840		1839		1838		1837		1836		1835		1834		1833		1832		1831		1830		1829		1828		1827		1826		1825		1824		1823		1822		1821		1820		1819		1818		1817		1816		1815		1814		1813		1812		1811		1810		1809		1808		1807		1806		1805		1804		1803		1802		1801		1800		1799		1798		1797		1796		1795		1794		1793		1792		1791		1790		1789		1788		1787		1786		1785		1784		1783		1782		1781		1780		1779		1778		1777		1776		1775		1774		1773		1772		1771		1770		1769		1768		1767		1766		1765		1764		1763		1762		1761		1760		1759		1758		1757		1756		1755		1754		1753		1752		1751		1750		1749		1748		1747		1746		1745		1744		1743		1742		1741		1740		1739		1738		1737		1736		1735		1734		1733		1732		1731		1730		1729		1728		1727		1726		1725		1724		1723		1722		1721		1720		1719		1718		1717		1716		1715		1714		1713		1712		1711		1710		1709		1708		1707		1706		1705		1704		1703		1702		1701		1700		1699		1698		1697		1696		1695		1694		1693		1692		1691		1690		1689		1688		1687		1686		1685		1684		1683		1682		1681		1680		1679		1678		1677		1676		1675		1674		1673		1672		1671		1670		1669		1668		1667		1666		1665		1664		1663		1662		1661		1660		1659		1658		1657		1656		1655		1654		1653		1652		1651		1650		1649		1648		1647		1646		1645		1644		1643		1642		1641		1640		1639		1638		1637		1636		1635		1634		1633		1632		1631		1630		1629		1628		1627		1626		1625		1624		1623		1622		1621		1620		1619		1618		1617		1616		1615		1614		1613		1612		1611		1610		1609		1608		1607		1606		1605		1604		1603		1602		1601		1600		1599		1598		1597		1596		1595		1594		1593		1592		1591		1590		1589		1588		1587		1586		1585		1584		1583		1582		1581		1580		1579		1578		1577		1576		1575		1574		1573		1572		1571		1570		1569		1568		1567		1566		1565		1564		1563		1562		1561		1560		1559		1558		1557		1556		1555		1554		1553		1552		1551		1550		1549		1548		1547		1546		1545		1544		1543		1542		1541		1540		1539		1538		1537		1536		1535		1534		1533		1532		1531		1530		1529		1528		1527		1526		1525		1524		1523		1522		1521		1520		1519		1518		1517		1516		1515		1514		1513		1512		1511		1510		1509		1508		1507		1506		1505		1504		1503		1502		1501		1500		1499		1498		1497		1496		1495		1494		1493		1492		1491		1490		1489		1488		1487		1486		1485		1484		1483		1482		1481		1480		1479		1478		1477		1476		1475		1474		1473		1472		1471		1470		1469		1468		1467		1466		1465		1464		1463		1462		1461		1460		1459		1458		1457		1456		1455		1454		1453		1452		1451		1450		1449		1448		1447		1446		1445		1444		1443		1442		1441		1440		1439		1438		1437		1436		1435		1434		1433		1432		1431		1430		1429		1428		1427		1426		1425		1424		1423		1422		1421		1420		1419		1418		1417		1416		1415		1414		1413		1412		1411		1410		1409		1408		1407		1406		1405		1404		1403		1402		1401		1400		1399		1398		1397		1396		1395		1394		1393		1392		1391		1390		1389		1388		1387		1386		1385		1384		1383		1382		1381		1380		1379		1378		1377		1376		1375		1374		1373		1372		1371		1370		1369		1368		1367		1366		1365		1364		1363		1362		1361		1360		1359		1358		1357		1356		1355		1354		1353		1352		1351		1350		1349		1348		1347		1346		1345		1344		1343		1342		1341		1340		1339		1338		1337		1336		1335		1334		1333		1332		1331		1330		1329		1328		1327		1326		1325		1324		1323		1322		1321		1320		1319		1318		1317		1316		1315		1314		1313		1312		1311		1310		1309		1308		1307		1306		1305		1304		1303		1302		1301		1300		1299		1298		1297		1296		1295		1294		1293		1292		1291		1290		1289		1288		1287		1286		1285		1284		1283		1282		1281		1280		1279		1278		1277		1276		1275		1274		1273		1272		1271		1270		1269		1268		1267		1266		1265		1264		1263		1262		1261		1260		1259		1258		1257		1256		1255		1254		1253		1252		1251		1250		1249		1248		1247		1246		1245		1244		1243		1242		1241		1240		1239		1238		1237		1236		1235		1234		1233		1232		1231		1230		1229		1228		1227		1226		1225		1224		1223		1222		1221		1220		1219		1218		1217		1216		1215		1214		1213		1212		1211		1210		1209		1208		1207		1206		1205		1204		1203		1202		1201		1200		1199		1198		1197		1196		1195		1194		1193		1192		1191		1190		1189		1188		1187		1186		1185		1184		1183		1182		1181		1180		1179		1178		1177		1176		1175		1174		1173		1172		1171		1170		1169		1168		1167		1166		1165		1164		1163		1162		1161		1160		1159		1158		1157		1156		1155		1154		1153		1152		1151		1150		1149		1148		1147		1146		1145		1144		1143		1142		1141		1140		1139		1138		1137		1136		1135		1134		1133		1132		1131		1130		1129		1128		1127		1126		1125		1124		1123		1122		1121		1120		1119		1118		1117		1116		1115		1114		1113		1112		1111		1110		1109		1108		1107		1106		1105		1104		1103		11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For Calendar Week Ended—

[illegible]

Earnings per share as reported by Standard Statistics Company of New York: Light face—Calendar years 1936 and 1935 or earlier. Full face—All current earnings, but not including fiscal years ended prior to Jan. 31, 1937 or 1936.

i—Before depletion.
 j—Per share earnings not computed as results are before all deductions.

k—Liquidation. m—Adjusted.
 n—Partly cumulative. o—Special.
 p—1936 figures cover 10 months ended

Blank means figures not available.
 Full face—1 to 13—Number of months covered by latest interim report.

a—Parent company only.
 b—Parent company only.
 c—Perfect.
 d—Years ended 1935 and 1934.
 e—Years ended 1935 and 1934.
 f—Years ended 1935 and 1934.
 g—Years ended 1935 and 1934.
 h—Years ended 1935 and 1934.
 i—Years ended 1935 and 1934.
 j—Years ended 1935 and 1934.
 k—Years ended 1935 and 1934.
 l—Years ended 1935 and 1934.
 m—Years ended 1935 and 1934.
 n—Years ended 1935 and 1934.
 o—Years ended 1935 and 1934.
 p—Years ended 1935 and 1934.
 q—Years ended 1935 and 1934.
 r—Years ended 1935 and 1934.
 s—Years ended 1935 and 1934.
 t—Years ended 1935 and 1934.
 u—Years ended 1935 and 1934.
 v—Years ended 1935 and 1934.
 w—Years ended 1935 and 1934.
 x—Years ended 1935 and 1934.
 y—Years ended 1935 and 1934.
 z—Years ended 1935 and 1934.

Oct. 31 as company is changing fiscal year.

A—After. u—In scrip.
 v—Before operations of Spanish subs.
 w—Weeks. x—Ex dividend.
 y—1-5 share Grand National Films.
 z—Not computed, as no allowance was made for debt service.

**—Stocks of no par value are indicated by (np).
 †—Partly extra.
 ‡—Figures under high and low column represent asked and bid prices of May 8.

Calendar Week Ended

For Calendar Week Ended—

1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500
High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low																																																																																																																																																																												

Saturday, May 8

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

For Calendar Week Ended—

1935	1936	1937	Price Range	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	1604	1603	1602	1601	1600	1599	1598	1597	1596	1595	1594	1593	1592	1591	1590	1589	1588	1587	1586	1585	1584	1583	1582	1581	1580	1579	1578	1577	1576	1575	1574	1573	1572	1571	1570	1569	1568	1567	1566	1565	1564	1563	1562	1561	1560	1559	1558	1557	1556	1555	1554	1553	1552	1551	1550	1549	1548	1547	1546	1545	1544	1543	1542	1541	1540	1539	1538	1537	1536	1535	1534	1533	1532	1531	1530	1529	1528	1527	1526	1525	1524	1523	1522	1521	1520	1519	1518	1517	1516	1515	1514	1513	1512	1511	1510	1509	1508	1507	1506	1505	1504	1503	1502	1501	1500	1499	1498	1497	1496	1495	1494	1493	1492	1491	1490	1489	1488	1487	1486	1485	1484	1483	1482	1481	1480	1479	1478	1477	1476	1475	1474	1473	1472	1471	1470	1469	1468	1467	1466	1465	1464	1463	1462	1461	1460	1459	1458	1457	1456	1455	1454	1453	1452	1451	1450	1449	1448	1447	1446	1445	1444	1443	1442	1441	1440	1439	1438	1437	1436	1435	1434	1433	1432	1431	1430	1429	1428	1427	1426	1425	1424	1423	1422	1421	1420	1419	1418	1417	1416	1415	1414	1413	1412	1411	1410	1409	1408	1407	1406	1405	1404	1403	1402	1401	1400	1399	1398	1397	1396	1395	1394	1393	1392	1391	1390	1389	1388	1387	1386	1385	1384	1383	1382	1381	1380	1379	1378	1377	1376	1375	1374	1373	1372	1371	1370	1369	1368	1367	1366	1365	1364	1363	1362	1361	1360	1359	1358	1357	1356	1355	1354	1353	1352	1351	1350	1349	1348	1347	1346	1345	1344	1343	1342	1341	1340	1339	1338	1337	1336	1335	1334	1333	1332	1331	1330	1329	1328	1327	1326	1325	1324	1323	1322	1321	1320	1319	1318	1317	1316	1315	1314	1313	1312	1311	1310	1309	1308	1307	1306	1305	1304	1303	1302	1301	1300	1299	1298	1297	1296	1295	1294	1293	1292	1291	1290	1289	1288	1287	1286	1285	1284	1283	1282	1281	1280	1279	1278	1277	1276	1275	1274	1273	1272	1271	1270	1269	1268	1267	1266	1265	1264	1263	1262	1261	1260	1259	1258	1257	1256	1255	1254	1253	1252	1251	1250	1249	1248	1247	1246	1245	1244	1243	1242	1241	1240	1239	1238	1237	1236	1235	1234	1233	1232	1231	1230	1229	1228	1227	1226	1225	1224	1223	1222	1221	1220	1219	1218	1217	1216	1215	1214	1213	1212	1211	1210	1209	1208	1207	1206	1205	1204	1203	1202	1201	1200	1199	1198	1197	1196	1195	1194	1193	1192	1191	1190	1189	1188	1187	1186	1185	1184	1183	1182	1181	1180	1179	1178	1177	1176	1175	1174	1173	1172	1171	1170	1169	1168	1167	1166	1165	1164	1163	1162	1161	1160	1159	1158	1157	1156	1155	1154	1153	1152	1151	1150	1149	1148	1147	1146	1145	1144	1143	1142	1141	1140	1139	1138	1137	1136	1135	1134	1133	1132	1131	1130	1129	1128	1127	1126	1125	1124	1123	1122	1121	1120	1119	1118	1117	1116	1115	1114	1113	1112	1111	1110	1109	1108	1107	1106	1105	1104	1103	1102	1101	1100	1099	1098	1097	1096	1095	1094	1093	1092	1091	1090	1089	1088	1087	1086	1085	1084	1083	1082	1081	1080	1079	1078	1077	1076	1075	1074	1073	1072	1071	1070	1069	1068	1067	1066	1065	1064	1063	1062	1061	1060	1059	1058	1057	1056	1055	1054	1053	1052	1051	1050	1049	1048	1047	1046	1045	1044	1043	1042	1041	1040	1039	1038	1037	1036	1035	1034	1033	1032	1031	1030	1029	1028	1027	1026	1025	1024	1023	1022	1021	1020	1019	1018	1017	1016	1015	1014	1013	1012	1011	1010	1009	1008	1007	1006	1005	1004	1003	1002	1001	1000	999	998	997	996	995	994	993	992	991	990	989	988	987	986	985	984	983	982	981	980	979	978	977	976	975	974	973	972	971	970	969	968	967	966	965	964	963	962	961	960	959	958	957	956	955	954	953	952	951	950	949	948	947	946	945	944	943	942	941	940	939	938	937	936	935	934	933	932	931	930	929	928	927	926	925	924	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Dividends Declared Since Previous Issue of The Annalist and Awaiting Payment

Company	Rate	Pay- able	Hldrs. of Record
Abbotts Dairies, Inc.	25c	Q June 1	May 15
Acme Steel Co.	31	Q June 12	May 28
Allen Industries	25c	Q June 5	May 28
Allied Prod. A	43c	Q July 1	June 10
Allied Stor 5% pf.	1.25	Q July 1	June 21
Am Cap Co 55.50 pf.	1.375	Q June 1	May 15
Am Dairies, Inc. 7% pf.	1.175	Q Apr.	May 15
Amer SU Fdries	50c	Q June 30	June 15
Do 7% pf.	1.75	Q June 30	June 15
Am Thr'd 5% pf.	1.25	Q June 15	May 29
Am Water Works	20c	Q June 15	May 21
Andian Nat'l Corp.	31	Q June 15	May 21
Atlantic Refining	25c	Q June 15	May 21
Anglo-Huron, Ltd.	20c	Q June 1	May 15
Art Metal Works	20c	Q June 22	June 11
Bangor & Ar R R.	62c	Q July 1	May 28
Do pf.	1.25	Q July 1	May 28
Bankers Nat'l Inv.	32c	Q May 25	May 13
Do A	32c	Q May 25	May 13
Do B	32c	Q May 25	May 13
Do 60c pf.	1.50	Q May 25	May 13
Barlow & S Mfg Co.	30c	Q June 1	May 14
Barton R R 56 pf.	1.50	Q June 1	May 14
Baystate N Bk of N Y.	25c	Q June 1	May 15
Beacon Mf 6% pf.	1.50	Q May 15	May 1
Bendix Aviation	25c	Q June 12	May 20
Bignell-San C pf.	1.50	Q June 1	May 17
Bilmore Halls, Ltd. 7% pf.	1.75	Q June 15	May 15
Birmingham Wat Wks Co 6% pf.	1.50	Q June 15	June 1
Blum's 11.25 cum cv pf.	31.75	Q June 1	Apr. 28
Borden City Mfg Co.	50c	Q May 15	May 5
Boston Garden-Arena Cp pf.	58	Q May 22	May 5
Boston Gd Rent Tr (Boston, Mass.)	31	Q May 15	May 4
Brach (E J) & Co.	30c	Q June 1	May 15
Bright (T G) & Co., Ltd.	75c	Q June 15	May 29
Do 6% pf.	1.50	Q June 15	May 29
Bristol-Myers	60c	Q June 1	May 14
Brown Fence & Wire new.	15c	Q May 31	May 15
Do Class B, old.	30c	Q May 31	May 15
Brown Shoe	75c	Q June 1	May 20
Butler Wat Co 7% pf.	1.75	Q June 15	June 1
Cabot Mfg Co.	1.50	Q May 15	May 1
Camp Co.	10c	Q June 1	May 15
Canfield Oil Co.	31	Q June 30	June 21
Do 7% pf.	1.75	Q June 30	June 21
Carter (Wm) Co Inc 6% pf.	1.50	Q June 15	June 10
Case (J I) pf.	1.75	Q July 1	June 12
Catawissa R R Co 5% pf.	1.25	Q May 22	May 7
Do 3% 2d pf.	1.25	Q May 22	May 7
Cent Ark P S Cp 7% pf.	1.75	Q June 1	May 17
Chicago Corp cv pf.	75c	Q June 1	May 15
Chicago Ven Bld Co.	50c	Q Apr. 30	
Chi. Wilm & Fkln Coal 6% pf.	1.50	Q May 1	Apr. 29
Cin. N O & Tex Pac Ry Co	5% pf.	Q June 1	May 15
City of New Castle Wat Co	6% pf.	Q June 1	May 20
Clear Springs Wat Svc	50c	Q May 15	May 15
Coca-Cola Inter.	30c	Q July 1	June 12
Do A	30c	Q July 1	June 12
Collective Trad, Inc. A.	30c	Q May 31	May 15
Collins & Aikman	50c	Q June 1	May 19
Do 7% pf.	1.75	Q June 1	May 19
Columbian Carbon	50c	Q June 10	May 17
Compr Indus Gases	50c	Q June 15	May 31
Conti Assur Co (Chi. Ill.)	50c	Q June 30	June 15
Conti Cas Co (Chi. Ill.)	30c	Q May 15	May 1
Croole Petrol Corp.	25c	Q June 10	May 27
Crown Cork & Seal Co.	50c	Q June 7	May 21
Do pf.	56c	Q June 15	May 28
Crum & For Ins Shrs. A.	30c	Q May 29	May 19
Do B	30c	Q May 29	May 19
Do 7% pf.	1.75	Q May 29	May 19
Dayton P & L Co 4 1/2% cum pf.	1.125	Q June 1	May 20
Dictaphone Corp.	32	Q June 14	June 1
Dom Coal Co, Ltd.	38c	Q July 2	June 15
East St L & Interb Wat Co	7% pf.	Q June 1	May 20
Do 6% pf.	1.50	Q June 1	May 20
El Dorado Oil Wks	40c	Q May 31	May 15
Electrolux Corp.	40c	Q June 15	May 14
Emp Finance Corp. A.	10c	Q May 31	May 15
Emeco Dr & Eq Co.	25c	Q May 25	May 11
Equity Fund Inc.	50c	Q May 15	May 8
Fairfield Tr Co (Fairfield, Conn.)	40c	Q May 15	May 6
Fajardo Sugar	31	Q June 1	May 15
Faultless Rubber Co.	50c	Q July 1	June 15
Fed Lt & Trac pf.	1.50	Q June 1	May 17
Fed Mining Co (Chi. Ill.)	1.75	Q June 1	May 15
Ferry-Hanly Co pf.	1.50	Q June 15	June 1
First T & R Co pf.	1.50	Q June 1	May 15
Gallaher Drug Co 7% pf.	1.75	Q May 15	May 5
Do 7% pf.	1.75	Q May 15	May 5
Gen Finance Corp. A.	30c	Q May 25	May 19
Gen Pub Ser 55.50 pf.	1.375	Q Aug. 2	July 15
Do 56 pf.	1.50	Q Aug. 2	July 15
Gibson Art Co.	50c	Q July 1	June 20
Goodrich (B F) Co 55 pf.	1.25	Q June 30	May 31
Gossard (H W) Co.	25c	Q June 1	May 15
Greene R R Co.	33	Q June 19	June 11
Guggenheim Co 7% pf.	1.75	Q May 15	Apr. 29
Hamilton Trust Shrs.	1.848c	Q Apr. 30	
Hancock Oil A.	25c	Q June 1	May 15
Do B	25c	Q June 1	May 15
Hanna (M A) Co.	25c	Q June 30	June 19
Do pf.	1.25	Q June 1	May 15
Haverhill Elec Co.	50c	Q Apr. 14	Apr. 7
Hayden Chemicals	50c	Q June 1	May 21
H Walker-G & W.	50c	Q June 15	May 21
Do pf.	25c	Q June 15	May 21
Hires (C E) Co. A.	50c	Q June 1	May 15
Hobart Mfg. A.	37c	Q June 1	May 18
Homestead Min Co.	31	Q May 25	May 20
Huntington Water 7% pf.	1.75	Q June 1	May 20
Do 6% pf.	1.50	Q June 1	May 20
Idaho-Md Mines Corp.	50c	Q June 10	June 1
Imperial Oil, Ltd.	25c	Q June 1	May 14
Inglew Gasoline Co. pf.	1c	Q May 10	May 1
Inter Petrol, Ltd.	75c	Q June 1	May 21
Interstate Home Equip.	11c	Q June 15	May 15
Jarvis (W B) Co.	37c	Q June 1	May 15
Kan City Sls Yds of Me.	1.50	Q May 1	Apr. 15
Do 5% pf.	1.25	Q May 1	Apr. 15
Keystone Custodian Fund Series S-2	1.58	Q May 15	May 5
Lake Shore M. Ltd.	31	Q June 15	June 1
Kingston Products	10c	Q June 15	June 1
Do 7% pf.	1.75	Q June 1	May 15
L. Secord C S, Ltd.	75c	Q June 1	May 15
Lawbeck Corp 6% pf. A.	1.50	Q May 1	Apr. 20
Lincoln Stores, Inc.	25c	Q June 1	May 24
Do pf.	1.75	Q June 1	May 24
Lockhart Pwr Co 7% pf.	1.375	Q Sep. 30	Sep. 25
Los Angeles G & E Corp	31	Q May 11	May 11
Ludlow Mfg Assoc.	32	Q May 11	May 8
May Dept Stores Co.	75c	Q June 1	May 17
Do	75c	Q Sep. 1	Aug. 16
Mayfair Invest Co (Los Angeles)	75c	Q May 1	Apr. 20
May Hos Mills A.	50c	Q June 1	May 19
Do 54 pf.	31	Q June 1	May 19
Metal Textile Corp.	10c	Q June 1	May 20
Do pf.	81c	Q June 1	May 20
Middlesex Water Co.	75c	Q June 1	May 25
Mid-West Rubber Reclaim Co 34 pf.	31	Q June 1	Apr. 20

Bond Redemptions and Defaults

Continued from Page 783

been completed and depositors on first 6s, due 1941, have received a like principal amount of the new bond of Broadway-Barclay, Inc., and cash payment of \$29.50 per \$1,000 bond.

Bulgaria (Kingdom of)—Speyer & Co. and J. Henry Schroder Banking Corp., American fiscal agents, have announced that on May 15, 1937, coupons of dollar bonds of 7 1/2%, due 1968, and 7s, due 1967, presented with an appropriate letter of transmittal, will be paid on or after that date at the rate of \$12.73 per \$37.50 coupon and \$6.37 per \$18.75 coupon in full settlement for and against surrender of the coupons. This payment represents 32 1/2% per cent of the interest then due (21 1/2% per cent was paid on the Nov. 15, 1936, coupons), plus an additional amount from balances which had accumulated on the trustees' accounts.

Commodore (Anthony and Georgia)—Funds are now available at the Detroit Trust Co., Detroit, for the payment of coupons due July 15, 1932, of first 6s, dated 1928.

Consolidated Machine Tool Corp. of America—Announcement is made that after June 14, 1937, rights of all of the holders of first 7s, due 1942, stock and voting trust certificates representing stock of the Consolidated Machine Tool Corp. of America, to convert into stock and/or voting trust certificates representing stock of Consolidated Machine Tool Corp., under the reorganization plan of Jan. 18, 1935, will cease.

Elk Horn Coal Corp.—The Mercantile Trust Co., Baltimore, depository and distributing agent, is prepared to deliver new securities in exchange for first and refunding mortgage sinking fund 6% per cent bonds, due 1931, and six-year debenture 7s, due 1931, of the Elk Horn Coal Corp., Inc., or for certificates of deposit therefor, pursuant to the reorganization plan heretofore confirmed by the Federal court, Cincinnati. Preferred and common stock should be surrendered for exchange at the Mercantile Trust Co. on and after May 24, 1937.

Fifth Ave. and 28th St. Realty Co.—The Chemical Bank and Trust Co., New York, has notified holders of certificates representing a share in the Fifth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street Realty Co., Inc., first mortgage 6% per cent sinking fund loan, due 1945, that it has declared a distribution of \$43,750 to be made pro rata to holders of outstanding certificates and appurtenant interest warrants, equivalent to 2 1/2% per cent of the principal amount of the certificate. In respect of the certificates and interest warrants deposited with the committee constituted under deposit agreement dated as of Jan. 21, 1933, the trustee will make the pro rata distribution to the depository for the committee, on presentation by the depository of the deposited certificates and warrants for stamping. Any distribution to be made of such moneys to the holders of certificates of deposit will be made by the committee or depository.

Helper (S. and R.), in default on May 1, 1932, principal payment, and on May 1, 1934, interest payment, on issue of first 6s, dated 1926.

Hotel Constance (Pasadena, Calif.)—It is announced that the plan has been declared effective and new securities are available for distribution to depositing holders of first 6s, due to 1941. For each \$1,000 bond, the holder will receive ten shares of capital stock of the Constance Hotel Co., the new company.

Inter-Mountain Water and Power Co.—A liquidating payment of 1 1/2% per cent was made Feb. 20, 1937, to holders of certificates of deposit for first mortgage 7 per cent serial bonds, due to 1935.

Lawrence Winthrop Building (Chicago)—The plan of reorganization is completed and depositors on first 6 1/2s, due to 1937, have received one share of common stock of Lawrence-Winthrop Building, Inc., for each \$100 bond.

Mercantile Arcade Building (Los Angeles)—Reorganization has been completed. Property will be taken over by a new company, the Broadway-Spring Arcade Building Corp., when all necessary legal steps have been completed. Holders of the old first 5 1/2s, due 1953, will receive, on the basis of each \$1,000 principal amount, \$500 principal amount of the new income bonds, voting trust certificates of ten shares of Class A stock and ten shares of common stock.

National Food Products Corp., in default on May 1, 1937, interest payment, on issue of collateral trust 6s, A, due to 1944.

Rio Grande do Sul (State of)—Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., New York, has notified holders of extended 7s, due 1966, that funds have been deposited with them sufficient to make a payment in United States currency of 35 per cent of the face amount of the coupons due May 1, 1937, amounting to \$12.25 for each \$35 coupon and \$6.12 1/2 for each \$17.50 coupon. Such payment, if accepted by the holders of the bonds and coupons, must be taken in full payment of such coupons and of the claims for interest represented thereby. No present provision, the notice states, has been made for the coupons due Nov. 1, 1931, to Nov. 1, 1933, inclusive, but they should be retained for future adjustment.

Sao Paulo (City of)—The City Bank Farmers Trust Co. announces that funds have been received for payment of the May 1, 1937, coupons of extended 8s, due 1952, at 32 1/2% per cent of the dollar face value, or at the rate of \$13 per \$40 coupon and \$6.50 per \$20 coupon.

Sao Paulo (City of)—The Chase National Bank announces that funds have been received for payment of the May 1, 1937, coupons of extended 6s, due 1943, at 32 1/2% per cent of their face value, or \$9.75 for each \$30 coupon.

Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (Kingdom of)—On surrender on and after May 1, 1937, of the coupons then due, holders of extended 8s, and B 7s, due 1952, will receive 15 per cent in cash, and 5 per cent funding bonds, second series, of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, equal to 55 per cent of such coupons.

Sisson (now Hotel Sherry) (Chicago)—The plan of reorganization has been completed and certificates for stock in the Hotel Sherry Corp., the new company, are available for distribution on the basis of one share for each \$100 bond of first 6s, due to 1940.

Company	Rate	Pay- able	Hldrs. of Record
Walker (H.)-Gooderham & W. Ltd.	50c	Q June 15	May 21
Do \$1 pf.	25c	Q June 15	May 21
Warren (N) Corp 33 pf.	75c	Q June 1	May 15
Western Real Estate Trustees (Boston)	32	S June 1	May 20
Wheeling Elec Co 6% pf.	1.50	Q June 1	May 7
Wicklund (J V) Dev Co.	2c	M May 20	May 15
Williams (J B) Co.	50c	Q May 15	May 6

Company	Rate	Pay- able	Hldrs. of Record
American Chicle	31	Q June 15	June 1
Andian Nat Corp, Ltd.	31	Q June 1	May 20
Baystate Nat Bank of N Y (\$50)	50c	Q June 1	May 15
Brewer & Distillers of Van couver, Ltd.	10c	Q May 20	May 1
Bristol-Myers	10c	Q June 1	May 14
Collins & Aikman	31	Q June 1	May 19
Columbian Carbon	50c	Q June 10	May 17
Croole Petroleum	25c	Q June 10	May 27
Electrolux Corp.	10c	Q June 15	May 15
Empire Capital Corp. A.	5c	Q May 31	May 15
Halsco Co, Inc.	5c	Q May 20	May 7
Hancock Oil A.	12c	Q June 1	May 15
Do B	12c	Q June 1	May 15
Homestake Mining Co.	32	Q May 25	May 15
Imperial Oil, Ltd.	37c	Q June 1	May 14
Int Pet, Ltd.	50c	Q June 1	May 21
Inglew Gasoline Co.	1c	Q May 10	May 1
Lake Sh Mines, Ltd.	31	Q June 15	June 1
May Hosery Mills A.	25c	Q June 1	May 19
Metal Textile Corp pf.	10c	Q June 1	May 20
Natl Pressure Cooker Co.	10c	Q June 1	May 15
Standard Oil Co of Calif.	20c	Q June 15	May 15
Sterling, Inc.	20c	Q May 25	May 13
Weiss Bros-Brown	15c	Q June 1	May 10
Wicklund (J V) Dev Co.	3c	Q May 20	May 15

Accumulated

Artloom Corp pf.

Calif Art Tile Corp 1.75 cum

cv pf.

Cent H Pub Serv Co 86 pf.

Do 6% pf.

Clear Spr Wat Svc 56 pf.

Cruicible Sil Co of Am pf.

Cushman's S 7% pf.

Dominion & Anglo Investment Corp, Ltd. 5% pf.

Federal Chem Co 6% pf.

Gallaher Drug Co 7% pf.

Do 7% pte pf.

Ganevelli Co pf.

Gemmer Mfg Co \$3 sum pte

pf. A

Havana El & Util 6% cum

pf.

Ill Pow & L 6% pf.

National Sup pf.

N W Pub Ser Co 7% pf.

Do 56 pf.

Olympic Forest Products Co

8% pf.

Penn Inv Co \$4 pf.

Schumacher Wall Brd Corp.

\$2 pte pf.

Sherw-Williams Co of Canada

1.75

West Pub Svc 1.50 pf.

Wisconsin Hydro-El pf.

*Stockholders will receive one additional share of no-par common stock for each share of common stock.

*1-10 of a share of common stock or at the option of the holder in cash at the rate of \$2 per share.

Final

Bk of the Netherlands 42 guilders

Pirelli Co of Italy, Am Sh. A.

60 lire

Liquidating

Fidelity Lig Trust.

Guardian Depos.

Stock

Bath Iron Works Corp.

Do

Early & Daniel Co.

Peoples Bk & Tr Co (Seattle)

Wilson-Jones Co.</

Banking Statistics—Brokers' Loans—Gold Reserves

Statement of Member Banks

PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN 101 LEADING CITIES

LOANS—	All Reporting			Chicago			New York City		
	May 5, 1937	Apr. 28, 1937	May 6, 1936	May 5, 1937	Apr. 28, 1937	May 6, 1936	May 5, 1937	Apr. 28, 1937	May 6, 1936
On securities:									
To brokers & dealers:	1,115	1,075	1,020	151	141	136	1,047	1,073	922
In New York:	226	222	212	42	42	36	72	74	71
Outside New York:	2,054	2,040	2,083	150	149	148	734	732	750
To others:									
Total:	\$3,395	\$3,337	\$3,315	\$193	\$192	\$184	\$1,853	\$1,879	\$1,743
Acceptances and commercial paper:	381	393	341	22	21	17	101	104	146
Loans on real estate:	1,157	1,156	1,146	14	15	15	130	129	133
Loans to banks:	128	84	101	13	7	5	80	79	67
Other loans:	4,472	4,458	3,509	410	405	270	1,641	1,623	1,179
Total:	\$6,138	\$6,091	\$5,097	\$459	\$451	\$307	\$1,952	\$1,935	\$1,525
Total all loans:	\$9,533	\$9,428	\$8,412	\$652	\$643	\$491	\$3,805	\$3,814	\$3,268

INVESTMENTS—	All Reporting			Chicago			New York City		
	May 5, 1937	Apr. 28, 1937	May 6, 1936	May 5, 1937	Apr. 28, 1937	May 6, 1936	May 5, 1937	Apr. 28, 1937	May 6, 1936
U.S. Govt. obligations:	\$5,334	\$8,370	\$8,847	\$943	\$935	\$1,003	\$3,027	\$3,034	\$3,618
Obligations fully guaranteed by U.S. Govt.:	1,165	1,175	1,278	95	95	92	434	442	548
Other securities:	3,208	3,229	3,360	295	286	288	1,056	1,089	1,116
Total investments:	\$12,707	\$12,774	\$13,485	\$1,333	\$1,316	\$1,383	\$4,517	\$4,565	\$5,282
Total loans and investments:	\$22,240	\$22,202	\$21,897	\$1,985	\$1,959	\$1,874	\$8,322	\$8,379	\$8,550
Reserve with F.R.Bk.:	\$5,307	\$5,425	\$4,458	\$595	\$657	\$622	\$2,480	\$2,430	\$2,212
Cash in vault:	337	354	370	30	31	35	55	55	53
Bills with domestic bks.:	1,797	1,964	2,242	162	167	186	72	71	71
Other assets—net:				64	66	73	481	477	502
Demand deposits, adjusted:	15,349	15,388	14,260	1,488	1,498	1,379	6,338	6,333	6,103
Time deposits:	5,149	5,158	5,076	448	451	462	704	658	583
Government deposits:	233	272	754	84	88	101	53	66	196
Interbank deposits:									
Domestic banks:	5,224	5,437	5,491	553	581	581	1,936	1,983	2,318
Foreign banks:	521	507	379	6	6	4	502	481	351
Borrowings:	38	3							
Other liabilities:				21	22	32	393	387	364
Capital account:				236	231	231	1,476	1,475	1,473

Statement of the Federal Reserve Banks

ASSETS.	Combined Fed. Res. Banks—			N. Y. Federal Res. Bank—		
	May 12, 1937	May 5, 1937	May 13, 1936	May 12, 1937	May 5, 1937	May 13, 1936
Gold certificates on hand and due from U. S. Treasury:	\$8,839,408	\$8,842,902	\$7,729,834	\$3,304,863	\$3,308,297	\$3,051,949
Redemption fund—F. R. notes:	11,713	10,079	12,451	1,457	908	1,287
Other cash:	288,280	279,497	324,928	86,564	76,291	97,388
Total reserves:	\$9,139,401	\$9,132,478	\$8,067,213	\$3,392,884	\$3,385,496	\$3,150,624
Bills discounted:						
Secured by U. S. Govt. obligations, direct or fully guaranteed:	12,949	13,917	2,292	6,583	5,982	1,296
Other bills discounted:	2,705	2,918	2,489	1,651	1,364	1,642
Total bills discounted:	\$15,654	\$16,835	\$4,781	\$8,234	\$7,346	\$2,938
Bills bought in open market:	4,534	3,739	4,677	2,523	1,728	1,735
Industrial advances:	22,779	22,854	29,963	5,966	5,966	7,513
U. S. Government securities:						
Bonds:	732,428	732,428	265,693	210,182	210,182	68,473
Treasury notes:	1,152,393	1,152,393	1,547,849	330,742	330,742	480,834
Treasury bills:	641,469	641,469	616,717	184,105	184,105	180,076
Total U. S. Govt. securities:	\$2,526,290	\$2,526,290	\$2,430,259	\$725,029	\$725,029	\$729,383
Other securities:						
Total bills and securities:	\$2,569,257	\$2,569,718	\$2,469,661	\$741,752	\$740,059	\$741,569
Due from foreign banks:	230	230	240	87	87	87
F. R. notes of other banks:	21,542	21,036	22,936	4,775	4,258	6,852
Uncollected items:	666,762	616,874	595,188	157,936	146,407	145,932
Bank premises:	45,787	45,785	48,050	10,071	10,071	10,851
All other assets:	45,956	45,122	39,764	13,075	12,735	29,081
Total assets:	\$12,488,935	\$12,431,243	\$11,243,252	\$4,320,580	\$4,299,113	\$4,085,006
LIABILITIES.						
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation:	\$4,193,868	\$4,207,722	\$3,762,026	\$890,988	\$899,147	\$777,855
Deposits:						
Member bank—reserve account:	6,942,727	6,882,362	5,611,072	2,986,064	2,941,429	2,561,117
U. S. Treasurer—gen. acct.:	106,177	97,263	577,985	60,791	40,774	228,066
Foreign bank:	104,979	103,914	84,226	38,716	37,651	30,689
Other deposits:	131,566	181,699	266,517	69,079	117,906	221,829
Total deposits:	\$7,285,449	\$7,265,238	\$6,539,800	\$3,154,650	\$3,137,760	\$3,041,701
Deferred availability items:	660,697	609,920	595,875	153,475	140,995	143,230
Capital paid in:	132,193	132,193	130,721	51,273	51,273	50,901
Surplus (Section 7):	145,854	145,854	145,501	51,474	51,474	50,825
Surplus (Section 13b):	27,490	27,490	26,513	7,744	7,744	7,744
Reserve for contingencies:	35,974	35,983	34,114	9,091	9,110	8,849
All other liabilities:	7,410	6,833	8,697	1,885	1,610	3,901
Total liabilities:	\$12,488,935	\$12,431,243	\$11,243,252	\$4,320,580	\$4,299,113	\$4,085,006
Ratio of total res. to dep. and Fed. Res. note liab. combined:	79.6%	79.6%	78.3%	83.9%	83.9%	82.5%
Contingent liab. on bills pur. for foreign correspondents:	1,532	1,034		553	373	
Commits. to make ind. adv.:	17,183	17,454	26,014	6,044	6,299	10,330

Comparative Statement of Federal Reserve Banks

District.	Condition as of May 12, 1937			F. R. Notes			Due Mem's		
	Total Reserve.	Total Bills Discounted.	Total U. S. Govt. Secur.	In Circulation.	Res. Acct.	Res. Acct.	Res. Acct.	Res. Acct.	Res. Acct.
Boston:	\$507,555,000	\$820,000	\$184,109,000	\$313,301,000	\$346,387,000				
New York:	3,392,384,000	8,234,000	725,029,000	890,988,000	2,986,064,000				
Philadelphia:	548,698,000	1,969,000	213,336,000	313,900,000	419,669,000				
Cleveland:	703,852,000	275,000	245,922,000	430,974,000	466,121,000				
Richmond:	301,381,000	418,000	133,034,000	195,329,000	227,170,000				
Atlanta:	263,495,000	1,565,000	111,091,000	182,352,000	180,581,000				
Chicago:	1,758,638,000	145,000	278,398,000	969,364,000	1,018,315,000				
St. Louis:	286,481,000	229,000	111,385,000	178,340,000	200,812,000				
Minneapolis:	205,914,000	305,000	82,176,000	140,582,000	133,456,000				
Kansas City:	291,777,000	182,000	124,127,000	159,459,000	246,969,000				
Dallas:	188,963,000	893,000	98,634,000	89,694,000	180,831,000				
San Francisco:	689,763,000	619,000	219,049,000	329,585,000	536,532,000				

Reichsbank

(Thousands of Reichsmarks)	May 10, 1937			Apr. 16, 1937			May 7, 1936		
	May 10, 1937	May 3, 1937	Apr. 23, 1937	Apr. 16, 1937	Apr. 8, 1937	May 7, 1936	May 7, 1936	May 7, 1936	May 7, 1936
Gold coin and bullion:	68,432	68,402	68,210	68,018	67,702	70,969			
Reserve in foreign currencies:	5,827	5,922	5,981	5,967	5,763	5,338			
Bills of exchange and checks:	4,973,196	5,152,349	4,370,151	4,494,846	4,728,374	4,246,764			
Silver and other coins:				259,853	225,836	190,507			
Advances:	48,251	51,666	38,623	47,707	31,914	53,052			
Investments:	105,220	105,605	118,227	132,821	145,068	548,216			
Other assets:				1,090,148	1,094,583	1,084,090			
Notes in circulation:	4,816,000	4,979,000	4,389,548	4,498,185	4,646,106	4,147,078			
Other maturing obligations:	775,737	794,234	763,559	789,239	815,645	685,825			
Other liabilities:				169,154	172,294	174,599			
Bank rate:	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%			

*Cable report; subject to revision. †As reported in the official Reichsbank statement.
!Not reported in cable.

Debits to Individual Accounts by Banks in Reporting Centers

Federal Reserve District.	No. of Centers Included.	Week Ended—		
		May 5, 1937	Apr. 28, 1937	May 6, 1936
1—Boston:	17	\$558,637	\$478,009	\$510,848
2—New York:	15	4,620,168	3,874,471	5,073,629
3—Philadelphia:	18	479,241	411,906	452,299
4—Cleveland:	25	628,554	607,882	632,807
5—Richmond:	24	319,379	277,544	287,343
6—Atlanta:	26	246,472	214,728	210,625
7—Chicago:	41	1,368,416	1,252,252	1,231,954
8—St. Louis:	16	281,848	237,626	225,250
9—Minneapolis:	17	187,353	167,170	168,116
10—Kansas City:	27	285,789	270,990	253,229
11—Dallas:	18	204,147	206,425	168,868
12—San Francisco:	29	713,572	721,587	627,567
Total:	273	\$9,874,176	\$8,720,490	\$10,442,535
New York City:	1	4,289,016	3,578,235	5,326,001
Total outside New York City:	272	\$5,585,160	\$5,142,255	\$5,116,534

BANK OF ENGLAND

(Thousands)	May 12, May 5, May 13, 1937, 1937, 1936.		
	May 12, 1937	May 5, 1937	May 13, 1936
Circulation:	4479,909	4475,159	4424,790
Public deposits:	32,520	16,381	13,330
Private deposits:	124,849	134,836	120,216
Bankers' accounts:	87,664	97,175	83,214
Other accounts:	37,185	37,661	37,002
Govt. securities:	108,338	103,095	89,883
Other securities:	27,168	26,403	21,091
Discount and adv.:	5,893	5,441	8,826
Securities:	21,275	20,962	12,265
Reserves:	39,616	39,452	40,512
Bullion:	319,526	314,611	205,102
Prop. res. to liab.:	25.1%	26.0%	30.1%
Bank rate:	2%	2%	2%

BANK OF FRANCE

(Millions of francs)	May 7, 1937.	Apr. 30, 1937.	May 8, 1936.
Gold	57,358	57,358	58,029
Sight bal. abroad	12	12	277
Neg. bills bgt. abrd.	1,083	1,083	1,119
Comm. bills, France.	7,710	7,298	16,914
Adv. against secur.	3,906	3,917	3,503
30-day advances	831	964	1,066
Neg. bonds of s. f.	5,641	5,641	5,707
Temp. adv. to State.	19,991	19,991	
Circulation	86,869	87,063	83,988
Total cr. cur. accts.	17,263	17,769	9,107
Treasury	1,336	2,322	85
Sinking fund	2,062	2,038	2,251
Private	13,657	13,316	6,608
Total sight liab.	104,133	104,832	93,096
Ratio	55.08%	54.71%	62.33%
Bank rate	4%	4%	6%

Bond Transactions—New York Stock Exchange

For Week Ended Saturday, May 8

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS
(Figures after decimals represent 32nds of 1 per cent)

TREASURY BONDS				
Range 1937. Sales	High. Low. Last. Chg.	High. Low. Last. Chg.	High. Low. Last. Chg.	High. Low. Last. Chg.
107.17 104.20 52	3 3/4	105.18 105.13 105.15	+ .1	
107.18 105.3 1 1/2	3 3/4	104.40 reg. odd lot 105.11 105.11		
108.24 104.24 36	3 3/4	104.20 106.2 106.20	+ .18	
108.24 104.20 51	3 3/4	104.11 105.28 106.13	+ 1.25	
108.24 104.24 51	3 3/4	104.11 106.3 106.8	+ .4	
110.18 104.28 138	3 3/4	104.43 105.22 106.4	+ .17	
109.26 104.2 52 3/4	3 3/4	105.27 105.7 105.27	+ .21	
107.12 104.18 2	3 3/4	105.10 105.10 105.10	+ .2	
109.25 104.00 49 1/2	3 3/4	104.44 105.3 105.24	+ .20	
115.20 109.12 46	4 1/4	105.44 110.25 110.25	+ .25	
106.16 100.18 68 1/2	2 3/4	104.75 101.17 102.8	+ .26	
105.14 101.2 29 1/2	2 3/4	104.45 reg. odd lot 101.24 101.24		
114.9 107.12 70	3 3/4	105.66 108.12 108.12	+ 1.8	
107.30 102.10 53 1/2	3 3/4	104.46 103.1 102.7	+ .7	
108.24 102.20 28	3 3/4	104.8 103.18 104.8	+ .22	
121.14 113.16 44 1/2	4 1/4	105.27 111.10 111.10	+ .29	
104.16 99.2 128 1/2	2 3/4	105.1 100.12 100.12	+ .10	
108.18 102.24 28 1/2	3 3/4	105.2 104.8 104.8	+ .27	
107.12 96.6 211 1/2	2 3/4	105.3 97.25 97.16	+ .27	
101.27 98.4 114 1/2	2 3/4	105.4 99.28 99.18	+ .27	
106.28 101.00 189 1/2	3 3/4	105.5 102.20 102.20	+ .17	
104.30 99.00 388 1/2	2 3/4	105.5 100.27 100.27	+ .19	
104.22 99.2 8 1/2	3 3/4	105.5 100.22 100.22	+ .26	
103.18 98.00 177 1/2	2 3/4	105.5 99.26 99.14	+ .11	
FEDERAL FARM MORTGAGE BONDS				
105.23 101.8 15 3/4	3 3/4	104.7 102.6 102.18	+ .22	
104.10 99.6 5	2 3/4	104.7 101.10 101.10	+ .20	
106.10 101.7 50 1/2	3 3/4	104.8 102.12 102.20	+ .16	
107.17 100.11 44 1/2	3 3/4	104.8 101.26 102.8	+ .22	
HOME OWNERS LOAN BONDS				
103.2 98.28 292 1/2	2 3/4	104.9 99.25 100.2	+ .9	
102.31 98.16 123 1/2	2 3/4	104.4 99.21 99.21	+ .7	
105.3 99.24 220 1/2	3 3/4	104.4 101.25 101.25	+ .21	
Total sales				
\$2,934,500				

FOREIGN BONDS

109.4 84 98	ABITIRI P & P 5s, 1953	110 1/4	103 1/2	103 1/2	+ 1/2
99 1/2	Adriatic Elec 7s, 1952	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	+ 1/2
100 1/2	Akershus 5s, 1963	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	+ 1/2
100 1/2	Antioquia 7s, A, 1945	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	+ 1/2
20 1/2	Do 7s, B, 1945	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	+ 1/2
20 1/2	Do 7s, C, 1945	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	+ 1/2
20 1/2	Do 7s, D, 1945	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	Do 7s, E, 1945	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	+ 1/2
16 1/2	Do 7s, F, 1945	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	+ 1/2
16 1/2	Do 7s, G, 1945	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	+ 1/2
101 1/2	Argentine 4 1/2s, 1971	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
100 1/2	Do 5s, 1962	98 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	+ 1/2
103 1/2	Do 6s, A, 1957	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, B, 1958	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, C, 1959	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, D, 1960	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, E, 1961	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, F, 1962	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, G, 1963	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, H, 1964	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, I, 1965	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, J, 1966	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, K, 1967	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, L, 1968	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, M, 1969	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, N, 1970	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, O, 1971	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, P, 1972	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, Q, 1973	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, R, 1974	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, S, 1975	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, T, 1976	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, U, 1977	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, V, 1978	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, W, 1979	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, X, 1980	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, Y, 1981	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, Z, 1982	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, AA, 1983	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, AB, 1984	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, AC, 1985	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, AD, 1986	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, AE, 1987	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, AF, 1988	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, AG, 1989	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, AH, 1990	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, AI, 1991	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, AJ, 1992	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, AK, 1993	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, AL, 1994	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, AM, 1995	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, AN, 1996	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, AO, 1997	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, AP, 1998	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, AQ, 1999	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, AR, 2000	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, AS, 2001	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, AT, 2002	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, AU, 2003	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, AV, 2004	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, AW, 2005	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, AX, 2006	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, AY, 2007	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, AZ, 2008	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, BA, 2009	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, BB, 2010	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, BC, 2011	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, BD, 2012	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, BE, 2013	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, BF, 2014	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, BG, 2015	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, BH, 2016	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, BI, 2017	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, BJ, 2018	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, BK, 2019	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, BL, 2020	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, BM, 2021	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, BN, 2022	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, BO, 2023	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, BP, 2024	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, BQ, 2025	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, BR, 2026	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, BS, 2027	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, BT, 2028	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, BU, 2029	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, BV, 2030	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, BW, 2031	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, BX, 2032	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, BY, 2033	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, BZ, 2034	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, CA, 2035	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, CB, 2036	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, CC, 2037	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, CD, 2038	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, CE, 2039	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, CF, 2040	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, CG, 2041	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, CH, 2042	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, CI, 2043	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, CJ, 2044	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, CK, 2045	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, CL, 2046	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, CM, 2047	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, CN, 2048	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, CO, 2049	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, CP, 2050	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, CQ, 2051	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, CR, 2052	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, CS, 2053	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, CT, 2054	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, CU, 2055	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, CV, 2056	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, CW, 2057	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, CX, 2058	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, CY, 2059	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, CZ, 2060	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, DA, 2061	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, DB, 2062	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, DC, 2063	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, DD, 2064	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, DE, 2065	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, DF, 2066	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, DG, 2067	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, DH, 2068	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, DI, 2069	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, DJ, 2070	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, DK, 2071	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, DL, 2072	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, DM, 2073	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, DN, 2074	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, DO, 2075	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, DP, 2076	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, DQ, 2077	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, DR, 2078	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, DS, 2079	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, DT, 2080	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, DU, 2081	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, DV, 2082	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, DW, 2083	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, DX, 2084	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, DY, 2085	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, DZ, 2086	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, EA, 2087	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, EB, 2088	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, EC, 2089	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, ED, 2090	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, EE, 2091	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, EF, 2092	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, EG, 2093	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, EH, 2094	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, EI, 2095	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, EJ, 2096	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, EK, 2097	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, EL, 2098	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, EM, 2099	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, EN, 2100	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, EO, 2101	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, EP, 2102	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2
102 1/2	Do 6s, EQ, 2103	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1/2

Bond Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

Range, 1937. Sales					Range, 1937. Sales					Range, 1937. Sales				
High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge	
105 1/2	99 1/2	72	Col G & E 5 1/2, 1961	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	41 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	2 1/2
105 1/2	101 1/2	10	Do 5 1/2, 1952, Apr	103 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	40 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	1 1/2
105 1/2	101 1/2	70	Do 5 1/2, 1952, May	103 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	42 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	1 1/2
108 1/2	102 1/2	60	Col R, P & L 4 1/2, 1965	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	46 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	1 1/2
100 1/2	94 1/2	17 1/2	Com Cred 3 1/2, 1951	98 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	1 1/2
105 1/2	99 1/2	70	Com Inv Tr 3 1/2, 1951	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	1 1/2
108 1/2	100 1/2	21	Com Riv P 3 1/2, 1951	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	1 1/2
108 1/2	105 1/2	49	Con G N Y 4 1/2, 1951	108 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	1 1/2
106 1/2	102 1/2	43	Con EG N Y 4 1/2, 1946	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	1 1/2
107 1/2	101 1/2	60	Do 3 1/2, 1956	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	108 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	1 1/2
71 1/2	63 1/2	25	Consol Del 5 1/2, 1960	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	1 1/2
107 1/2	100 1/2	201	Consol Oil 3 1/2, 1951	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	1 1/2
107 1/2	99 1/2	13	Cons Pow 3 1/2, 1965	103 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	109 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	1 1/2
103 1/2	96 1/2	30	Do 3 1/2, 1966	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	1 1/2
110 1/2	103 1/2	48	Do 3 1/2, 1965	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	1 1/2
105 1/2	98 1/2	89	Cons Pow 3 1/2, 1970	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	1 1/2
103 1/2	97 1/2	66	Container 6 1/2, 1946	103 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	1 1/2
107 1/2	104 1/2	28	Crown C 3 1/2, 1951	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	1 1/2
106 1/2	103 1/2	48	Crown C & S 4 1/2, 1950	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	1 1/2
64 1/2	54 1/2	6	Crown Will P 6 1/2, 1951	103 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	1 1/2
65 1/2	47 1/2	21	Cuba R R 1 1/2, 1952	50 1/2	48 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	1 1/2
			Cuba Nor R R 5 1/2, 1942	55 1/2	48 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	1 1/2
108 1/2	101 1/2	21	DAYTON P & L 3 1/2, 1960	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	1 1/2
95 1/2	88 1/2	207	Del & H ref 4 1/2, 1943	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 1/2
104 1/2	101 1/2	10	Del & H ref 4 1/2, 1968	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 1/2
108 1/2	105 1/2	49	Denver G & E 5 1/2, 1951	108 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 1/2
108 1/2	106 1/2	4	Do 5 1/2, 1951, stpd.	108 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 1/2
36 1/2	28 1/2	85	Den & R G con 4 1/2, 1936	11 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 1/2
38 1/2	29 1/2	6	Do con 4 1/2, 1936	11 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 1/2
32 1/2	24 1/2	46	Do ref 5 1/2, 1978	11 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 1/2
23 1/2	17 1/2	27	Den & R G W 5 1/2, 1955	11 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 1/2
22 1/2	16 1/2	135	Do 5 1/2, 1955, asst.	11 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 1/2
12 1/2	6 1/2	7	Des M & Ft D 4 1/2, 1935, ct.	9 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 1/2
111 1/2	105 1/2	5	Det Edison 4 1/2, 1965	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 1/2
116 1/2	111 1/2	27	Do 4 1/2, D, 1952	113 1/2	112 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 1/2
110 1/2	107 1/2	27	Do 5 1/2, 1952	108 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 1/2
109 1/2	101 1/2	16	Do 3 1/2, G, 1966	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 1/2
118 1/2	111 1/2	18	Det Riv Tun 4 1/2, 1961	114 1/2	112 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 1/2
102 1/2	101 1/2	3	Dul & I R 5 1/2, 1937	11 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 1/2
72 1/2	54 1/2	7	Dul, S & A 5 1/2, 1937	11 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 1/2
110 1/2	102 1/2	25	Dug Lat 3 1/2, 1965	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 1/2
111 1/2	107 1/2	65	EL AUTO LT cv 4 1/2, 1952	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 1/2
105 1/2	100 1/2	36	El Paso N G 4 1/2, 1951	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 1/2
172 1/2	148 1/2	2	El Paso N G 4 1/2, 1951	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 1/2
106 1/2	97 1/2	27	Erie con 4 1/2, 1996	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 1/2
92 1/2	80 1/2	62	Do gen 4 1/2, 1996	84 1/2	82 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 1/2
98 1/2	79 1/2	196	Do ref 5 1/2, 1967	82 1/2	80 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 1/2
94 1/2	79 1/2	154	Do ref 5 1/2, 1975	82 1/2	80 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 1/2
94 1/2	84 1/2	18	Do ref 5 1/2, 1975	82 1/2	80 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 1/2
94 1/2	84 1/2	18	Do ref 5 1/2, 1975	82 1/2	80 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 1/2
119 1/2	114 1/2	1	Do Erie & Jer 6 1/2, 1955	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 1/2
105 1/2	101 1/2	25	FAIRBANKS M & CO 4 1/2, 1956	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 1/2
103 1/2	102 1/2	16	Fed L & T 5 1/2, 1942	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 1/2
102 1/2	101 1/2	5	Do 5 1/2, 1942 (Int)	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 1/2
103 1/2	102 1/2	1	Do 5 1/2, 1942, stpd.	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 1/2
105 1/2	98 1/2	5	Do 6 1/2, B, 1954	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 1/2
104 1/2	101 1/2	1	Do 6 1/2, 1942	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 1/2
87 1/2	74 1/2	3	Fla E C Ry 4 1/2, 1959	75 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 1/2
20 1/2	13 1/2	219	Do 5 1/2, 1974	15 1/2	13 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 1/2
20 1/2	13 1/2	6	Do 5 1/2, 1974, ctfs.	15 1/2	13 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 1/2
5 1/2	3 1/2	3	Fon, J & G 2 1/2, 1982, ctfs.	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 1/2
87 1/2	73 1/2	1	Fran Sug 6 1/2, 1956	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 1/2
102 1/2	100 1/2	33	GEN AM INV 5 1/2, 1952	101 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 1/2
105 1/2	103 1/2	21	Gen Cable 5 1/2, 1947	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 1/2
105 1/2	103 1/2	21	Gen Mob Ac 3 1/2, 1946	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	1 1/2
105 1/2	103 1/2	32	Do 3 1/2, 1951	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2</			

Bond Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

Range, 1937. Sales										Range, 1937. Sales										Range, 1937. Sales									
High. Low. Last. Net Ch'ge										High. Low. Last. Net Ch'ge										High. Low. Last. Net Ch'ge									
107%	100%	190	Socony Vac 3½%, '50	105%	104%	105%	+ ¼	108%	101	7	Toi & Ohio C 3½s, 1960	102%	102	102	+ ¼	109%	104	57	Walk (H) Sons 4½s, 1945	105	104%	105	+ 1						
108%	108%	14	So Red T & S, 1941	105%	105%	105	+ 1	123	117	2	Tri Centl 5s, 1953	117	117	117	- 1	90	77%	72	Walworth 4s, 1955	81	77%	80%	+ 1½						
106%	103%	89	So Col Pow Gs, A, '47	105%	104%	105%	- 1	103%	101%	3	Trunx Tr C 6½s, 1943	103	103	103	- 1	99%	94	2	Do 6s, 1955 n.	94%	94%	94%	- 1						
101%	97%	15	So Nat Gas 4½%, '51	98%	97%	98%	- 1	107%	105%	49	UN EL & P 5s, 1957	107%	106	106	- 1½	155%	152%	81	Warner Bros cv 6s, 1939	149	47	47	- 34						
99%	91%	51	So Pac col 4s, 1949	96%	93%	96%	+ 1	106%	103%	42	Do 5½s, 1954	105%	103%	103%	- 1½	76	65	39	Warren Bros cv 6s, 1941	* 1	67%	65	- 34						
102%	96%	27	Do 3½%, 1946	100%	100%	100	+ 1	23	19	15	Union El Chi 5s, 1945	19	19	19	- 1½	108%	104%	2	Wash W P 1st 5s, 1939	107	107%	107%	+ 1						
108%	108%	11	Do 4½%, 1955	105%	104%	105%	+ 1	121%	116%	2	Un Oil Cal 6s, A, 1942	117	116%	117	+ 1	127%	116	10	Westchester Light 5s, 1950	117	116%	117	+ 1						
98%	87%	102	Do 4½%, 1968	90%	89%	90	+ ¾	114%	109%	64	Do 3½s, 1952	117	116%	117	+ 1	37	27	27	West Shore 1st 4s, 1956	104%	104%	104%	+ 1						
97%	87%	224	Do 4½%, 1969	90	89%	90	- 1	114%	110	46	Union Air 1st 11½, 1946	112%	110	112%	+ 2	109%	106%	34	West Shore 1st 4s, gtd, 2361	93%	92	93%	- 1						
97%	87%	102	Do 4½%, 1981	89%	88%	89%	- 1	116%	110	5	Do 4s, 1947, reg.	109	109	109	- 1	106%	99%	272	West Maryland 1st 4s, 1952	104%	103%	104	+ 1						
109%	102%	154	Do 5½%, 1977	89%	88%	89%	- 1	109%	103	116	Do 1st ref 4s, 2008	105%	103%	105%	+ 1½	107%	105%	41	Do 5½s, 1977	107	108%	107	+ 1						
109%	102%	154	Do S F Ter 4s, 1950	107%	107%	108	+ 1	101%	92%	81	Do 3½s, 1971	96	93%	96	+ 2½	111%	107	18	W N Y & Pa gen 4s, 1943	108%	107%	107	+ 1						
85%	77%	198	So Rwy Gen 4s, A, '56	79%	78%	78%	+ 1	101%	93%	21	Do 3½s, 1970	95	93%	95	+ 1	40%	34	42	Wash Pac 5s, 1945	* 35	34%	35%	+ 1						
112%	105%	73	Do 5s, 1994	107%	105%	106%	+ 1	113%	113%	7	Do 1st ref 5s, 2008	105%	115%	115%	+ 1	39	34	17	Do 5s, A, 1946	35	34%	34%	+ 1						
105%	98%	42	Do gen 6s, 1956	100%	99%	100	+ 1	107%	105%	35	Unit Biscuit 5s, 1950	107%	105%	105%	- 1	111%	102	42	Western Union 4½s, 1950	102%	102	102%	+ 1						
110%	101%	57	Do 5s, 1956	102%	101%	102%	+ 1	103%	97%	78	Unit Drug 5s, 1953	100	98%	99%	+ 1½	104%	101%	19	Do col tr 5s, 1938	102%	102%	102%	- 1						
95%	92%	95	Do M & O 4s, 1938	95	93	95	+ 2	114%	111	6	N J R R & C 4s, 1944	111	111	111	- 2	107%	101	73	Do 5s, 1960	102%	102%	102	+ 1						
105%	102%	2	Do Mem div 5s, '96	102%	102%	102%	- 1	114%	111	6	N Rys of St L 4s, 1934	* 31	31	31	+ 3	113%	106	1	Wh & Lake Erie con 4s, 1949	107%	107%	107	+ 1						
109%	102%	7	S'thwn Bell T 3½%, '64	105	104%	105	- 1	114%	111	6	Ry of St L 4s, 1934	* 31	31	31	+ 3	113%	106	1	Wheel Steel 4½s, 1966	100%	99%	100%	+ 1½						
106%	99	16	Stwn Gas El 4s, '60	101%	100%	101	+ 1	105%	97%	82	Utah L & T 5s, A, 1944	109%	98%	99	- 1	103%	97%	99	White Sun Mach 6s, 1940	102%	102%	102%	- 1						
102%	95	10	Spokane Int 5s, '55	* 32½	30¼	32½	+ 2	105%	97%	82	Utah L & T 5s, A, 1944	109%	98%	99	- 1	103%	97%	99	Wickup Sp Sht 7½, 75, cts, 35%	37½	37	37	- 1						
102%	95	160	Stand Oil (N J) 3s, '61	98	96	97	+ 1½	105%	97%	82	Utah P & L 5s, 1944	102%	101%	101%	- 1	105	102%	1	Do con T 5s, 1935, cts	* 1	39	36%	36%	- 1					
106%	101%	12	Stanley A E 4s, '48	104%	103%	103%	- 1	67%	50%	250	Util P & L 5s, 1959, w w	* 54%	50%	50%	- 4	47	47	10	Wilkes-R & E, 1935, cts	* 1	39	36%	36%	- 1					
159%	112%	25	Statebaker cv 6s, '45	113%	120%	127	+ 1	69	51%	85	Do 5½s, 1947	* 55	51%	51%	- 5½	62	33	5	Wilkes-R & E, 1942	35%	33	33	- 6						
107%	102%	25	Swift & Co 1st 3s, '50	106%	105%	106	+ 1	111	98%	53	VAN CR cv 5s, 1941	105	104%	104%	+ 1	103%	103%	1	Willmar & S F 5s, 1938	103%	103%	103%	- 1						
143%	108	18	Synn Gould & G z w, 1956	113%	111	113+	+ 5½	51%	3%	1	V C R & P 1st 4½s, 1934	* 3%	3%	3%	- 1	103%	99	54	Wilson & Co 4s, 1955	* 101	100%	101	+ 1						
105	103	1	TENN CO C & C 6s, B, '44	103	103	103	- 1	41%	24	31	Ver Sug 1st 7s, 1942, cf.	* 27%	26	26%	+ 1	35%	26%	18	Wickup Sp Sht 7½, 75, cts, 35%	37½	37	37	- 1						
104	93%	28	Tenn El Pw 6s, A, '47	96%	93%	93%	- 2½	109%	104%	70	Va El P 1st 4s, 1955	107%	106%	107%	+ 1	32%	24%	5	Do 1st gen 4s, 1949	cfs.	* 26%	26%	- 1						
108%	108%	14	Texas Amn St L 4s, 1953	106%	106%	106	+ 1	107%	101	180	Va C & C 1st 5s, 1949	104%	103%	104	+ 1	18	24	20	Do S & D ter 4s, 1936	* 1	20%	19	19	- 2½					
106%	106	10	Do 4½%, 1939	106%	106%	106%	+ 1	101%	94	6	Va Rwy 3½s, 1966	104%	103%	104	+ 1	24	16%	3	Do S & D ter 4s, '36, cfs.	* 1	19	19	+ 1						
118%	115	3	Do con 5s, 1944	115	115	115	- 1	101%	94	6	Va & S W con 5s, 1958	97%	94%	97%	+ 2½	162%	123%	56	YOUNG S & T 3½s, 1951	144	138	142%	+ 2						
108%	103%	30	Texarkana 5½s, 1950	105	104%	105	+ 1	43%	35%	42	WABASH 4½s, 1947	* 38	38	38	- ¼	105	98%	181	Do 4s, 1961	101%	100%	101	+ 1						
108%	101	27	Texas & Pac 5s, B, '77	104	103	103%	+ 1	103%	90%	119	Do 5s, 1939	90%	90%	95	+ 4½				Total sales				\$41,232,000						
108%	101	14	Do 5s, 1971	103%	103%	103	+ 1	98%	81%	16	Do 2d 5s, 1939	* 83%	81%	83%	- 1				Grand total sales				\$49,275,000						
128%	118	5	Do 1st 5s, 2000	119	118%	119	+ 1	44	37	7	Do 5s, B, 1976	* 39%	39%	39%	- 1														
109%	107%	11	Do M P T 5½s, '64	109	108%	108%	- 1	44	37	8	Do 5s, B, 1976, cts	* 35%	35%	35%	+ 1														
105%	100	209	Texas Corp 3½s, '51	102%	101%	102%	+ 1	44	37	8	Do 5s, D, 1980	* 39%	39%	39%	- 1														
97%	97%	17	Tide Av Tr 4s, '60	97	96	96	- 1	44	37	8	Do 5s, D, 1980, cts	* 35%	35%	35%	+ 1														
96%	97%	17	Do adj Inc 5s, 1960	97	96	97	- 1	44	37	8	Do 5s, D, 1980, cts	* 35%	35%	35%	+ 1														
90%	97%	197	Tide Water Oil 3½s, '52	99%	98%	99%	+ 1½	44	37	8	Do 5s, D, 1980, cts	* 35%	35%	35%	+ 1														
								71%	62%	2	Do Om div 3½s, 1941	* 62%	62%	62%	- 1½														

*Selling flat for due to default in principal, interest or both.

*Selling flat for partial default or other reasons.

*Negotiability impaired by maturity.

*Companies reported in receivership or being reorganized.

Transactions on the New York Curb Exchange

For Week Ended Saturday, May 8

Stocks and bonds marked with an asterisk are fully listed on the Curb Exchange; others are dealt in as unlisted issues.

Stocks and bonds marked with an asterisk are fully listed on the Curb Exchange; others are dealt in as unlisted issues.

—1937—

High. Low. Last. Chge. Sales.

Stock and Dividend

High. Low. Last. Chge. Sales.

16% 3% Brill Corp. A. (1)

7% 2% Do B

77 53% Do pf

26% 22% Re-Am. O. com. (1)

33 30% Brit-Am. Tob. cou B (b55 1-5c)

82% 4% Brown Co pf

124 7% Brown Forman Dis

15% 1% Brown F & W (b30c)

77 4% Bussell (4)

25% 24% B. N & F pf (1.60)

106% 99% Do 1st pf (5)

28% 28% Bunker Hill & Sullivan, new

5% 5% Burco, Inc, war

5 5% Burrell, Ltd (b1-1-5c)

5% 5% "Curry Biscuit

10% 10% 10% 10% 1,000

4% 4% 4% 4% 400

56% 56% 56% 56% 150

22% 22% 22% 22% 200

31% 31% 31% 31% 200

72% 70% 71% 71% 350

7% 7% 7% 7% 200

13 13 12% 12% 150

19 19 4% 4% 200

24% 24% 24% 24% 500

91 99% 101 100 88

28 28 100

4% 4% 4% 4% 600

5% 5% 5% 5% 600

16 12% Cwn Ck Int. A. (1)

5 2% "Crown Drug (b20c)

1% "Casi Mexicana Min.

13% 13 13 13 400

4 3% 3% 3% 2,400

23 23 23 23 23,600

—1937—

High. Low. Last. Chge. Sales.

Stock and Dividend

High. Low. Last. Chge. Sales.

6% 3% AERO SUP MFG. B.

38 3% 3% 3% 600

22 13% Almas Mfg Co (b25c)

5% 3% Air Inv, Inc.

1% Do war

34% 28% "Do cv pf

79 72% Ala Grl Svc (13)

77 67 Ala Pwr pf (6)

87 72% Do pf (7)

177% 12% Aluminum Co of A.

11% Do pf (6)

17% 17 Alum Gds Mf (b25c)

100 98% Aluminum, Ltd

131 121 Do cu pf (6)

32% 22% Am Airlines, Inc

10% 10% Am Beverage

75 62 Am Book Co (4)

24% 17% Am Box Board (1)

47 35 Am Capital, B.

41% 3% Am C P & L. A. ww (23)

3% 3% "Do B (a20c)

35% 26% Am Cyanam, B (60c)

126% 118 Am Dist Tel, N J (5)

136 126 Do cv pf (6)

4% 4% Am Equities (a22% c)

4% 4% Am & Fork & Hoe (1)

14% 32% Am Gas & E (1.40)

112 10% Am Gen Corp (a50c)

36% 33% "Do pf (2)

42 38% "Do pf (2 1/2)

32 19% Am Hard Rubber (a1)

20 12% Am Inv of Ill.

38 24% Am Laundry M (80c)

26% 19 Am La & Tr (1.20)

25% 27% Do pf (1 1/2)

54% 32% Am Mfg Co (a3)

56 41 Am Meter Co (b75c)

3% 1% Am Superpower

59% 34 Do pf (6)

91 4% Am Thread pf (25c)

5% 4 Anchor P Fence

8% 5% "Ang-Wupper (120c)

12% 29% Apex Elec Mfg (a1)

47 46% Atlas El Pwr pf (7)

3% 1% "Areturus Rad. Tube

12% 7% Ark Nat Gas

13% 7% Do pf

10% 12% Ark M & W (80c)

6% 6% "Ashland O&R (140c)

13% 10% A E I Ltd (b36 2-5c)

3% 1% Asso Gas & Elec

39% 18% Do sub

1% Do war

1% Asso Lumber of Am.

13% 8% Atco Cons. Fld (b25c)

57% 47 Atco Coal Co (a2 1/2)

4% 2% Atlas Corp war

29% 19 Atlas Plywood (1 1/2)

3% 2 Austin Silver M

11% 8% Auto Prod

43 28 "Auto Vot M (50c)

43 28 "Ax-Fish T A.

4% 4 4 4 300

38 3% 3% 3% 1 200

500 500 500 500 500

1 1 1 1 500

29 28% 29 29 200

8 8 8 8 8,100

77 77 77 77 150

67 67 67 67 30

87 72% 72 72 72 30

137% 12% 129 136 24 1,650

11% Do pf (6) 1,300

116% 14% 115% 115 1 1,500

100 1% 1 1 600

109 106% 107 107 6 800

131 121 128% 131 2% 600

24 23% 23% 23 600

10% 10% 10% 10% 100

65 65 65 65 3 100

22% 21 22% 21 4,200

100 100 100 100 100

37 35% 35% 35 1/2 600

4% 4% 4% 4 2,400

31% 29% 30 30 14,100

123 120 123 123 4 50

127 127 127 127 1 25

2% 2% 2% 2% 300

2% 2% 2% 2% 500

20 18% 20 20 200

34% 32 32 3 3,500

112 110% 111 111 2 1,225

10% 10% 10% 10 350

34% 33% 34 34 100

38% 38% 38% 38 50

22 21% 21 21 200

96 92% 92 92 100

19 15% 16 16 100

92 92% 92 92 100

20 20 20 20 100

21% 20 20% 20 3,200

28% 28% 28% 28 100

51% 50 51% 50 450

40 40% 40 40 40,000

45% 43% 47% 47 1,000

1% 1% 1% 1 10,700

38 36 36 36 700

92 92 92 92 100

4% 4% 4% 4 400

7% 7 7 7 1,500

33% 33% 33% 33 200

106 107% 107 107 90

2% 2% 2% 2 2,900

92% 92 92 92 2,100

8% 8% 8% 8 15,100

8% 8% 8% 8 1,700

13 12% 12 12 1,500

58 42 58 42 1,500

15% 9% 400

40 500 33 4,900

48% 41 400

15% 10 1,600

4 4 500

9 4 500

22 16 200

8% 3% 80

4% 3% 1,700

23% 22% 23% 23 1,300

24 24 24 24 2,300

10% 10 1,800

32 31% 31% 31 60

10% 10% 10% 10% 1,000

4% 4% 4% 4% 400

56% 56% 56% 56% 150

22% 22% 22% 22% 200

31% 31% 31% 31% 200

72% 70% 71% 71% 350

7% 7% 7% 7% 200

13 13 12% 12% 150

19 19 4% 4% 200

24% 24% 24% 24% 500

91 99% 101 100 88

28 28 100

4% 4% 4% 4% 600

5% 5% 5% 5% 600

16 12% Cwn Ck Int. A. (1)

5 2% "Crown Drug (b20c)

1% "Casi Mexicana Min.

13% 13 13 13 400

4 3% 3% 3% 2,400

23 23 23 23 23,600

—1937—

High. Low. Last. Chge. Sales.

Stock and Dividend

High. Low. Last. Chge. Sales.

10% 10% 10% 10% 300

1% 1% 1% 1% 100

28% 25 28% 25 4 150

76 76 16 16 300

5% 5% 5% 5 200

2 1% 1% 1 1,700

23% 21 23 21 1,000

23% 22 23 22 1 17,900

22% 22 22 22 2,200

84 83 84 83 1 30

95% 95% 95% 95 20

10% 10% 10% 10 2,400

71 42% Do pf (3)

10% 10% Do pf (6)

21 East Mail (a1.30)

4% 4% East States Corp.

82% 65 Do pf A.

10% 10% Do pf B. (b25c)

23 17 Econ G Stns (b25c)

24 20 "Edis Br Stns (b75c)

4% 2% Elsler Elec Cp (a5c)

26% 16% El Rd & Share

87% 73 Do pf (6)

9% 6% El Pw As. A. (a25c)

80 55 El P & L 2d pf. A.

14 7% Do opt war

7% 7% "Electrical vtc

30% 88% El Sh C pf, ww (6)

22% 15 "El Show C pf, ww (6)

40% 34% Elgin Nat W (b50c)

31% 29% Empire Pw pf (b50c)

19% 15% Emeco Derrick (11)

2% 2% Equity Corp (a25c)

1% 1% Europ El, del. sts

45% 21% Do pf

27% 18% "Ex-CI-O A & T (b20c)

100 18% 12% 14 3 2,000

28% 19% "Dayton Rubber

33 29% Do A (b2)

16 13% "Day's Stores (80c)

87 87 87 87 2 150

5% "Derby Oil & Ref

8% "Do pf (b2)

18% 18% "Det Gasket (11)

100 100 100 100 2 200

17% 13% "Det Gray L F (120c)

11 5% "Det Mich Store

10% 6% "Detr Pap Fr (125c)

64 50 "Det Steel Fr (b25c)

28% 28% "Diamond Pipe (120c)

12 12 Domin SU & Coal, B.

15 15 15 15 2 100

50 30 D'gins (W L H) Sh pf

144% 144% 144 144 1 10

300 42% 300 42% 300 42% 300

111 107 "Do pf (7)

6% 3% "Dubbiler Condenser

79 68 Duke Power (3)

10% 10% "Draper Corp (12.40)

7% 6% "Duro Test (b10c)

20% 19 19% 19 3 3,900

6% 6% 6% 6 1,000

45 45 45 45 1 75

24 24 24 24 1 25

5 4% 4% 4 2,400

68 68 68 68 1 100

67% 61 67% 61 2 800

10% 10% 10% 10 800

17 17 17 17 100

20 20 20 20 300

2% 2% 2% 2 1,500

18% 18% 18% 18 29,800

75% 76 75% 76 2 1,600

6% 6% 6% 6 100

61 58% 61 58 5 900

8% 8% 8% 8 400

3% 3% 3% 3 1,400

83 82 83 82 3 75

18% 18% 18% 18 200

35 35 35 35 50

63% 63% 63 63 300

31 30% 31 30 300

16 16 16 16 200

24 24 24 24 10,400

2% 2% 2% 2 6,700

29% 28% 29% 29 350

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1 1 1 1 500

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100 1% 1 1 600

109 106% 107 107 6 800

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10% 10% 10% 10 100

65 65 65 65 3 100

22% 21 22% 21 4,200

100 100 100 100 100

37 35% 35% 35 1/2 600

4% 4% 4% 4 2,400

31% 29% 30 30 14,100

123 120 123 123 4 50

127 127 127 127 1 25

2% 2% 2% 2% 300

2% 2% 2% 2% 500

20 18% 20 20 200

34% 32 32 3 3,500

112 110% 111 111 2 1,225

10% 10% 10% 10 350

34% 33% 34 34 100

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38 36 36 36 700

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32 31% 31% 31 60

10% 10% 10% 10% 300

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76 76 16 16 300

5% 5% 5% 5 200

2 1% 1% 1 1,700

23% 21 23 21 1,000

23% 22 23 22 1 17,900

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84 83 84 83 1 30

95% 95% 95% 95 20

10% 10% 10% 10 2,400

71 42% Do pf (3)

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Transactions on the New York Curb Exchange—Continued

[illegible]

Transactions on the New York Curb Exchange—Continued

—1937—					—1937—					—1937—									
High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.	Net Sales	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.	Net Sales	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.	Net Sales					
91 3/4	82	Asso Tel & Lgt 5 1/2s, A. 1955.	84 1/4	+ 1 1/2	25	77	65	Int'l Fur See 6 1/2s, C. '55.	70	68	70	1	3	107	100 1/2	San Antonio P S 5s, B. '58.	104 1/4	+ 3/4	2006
105 1/2	98	"Atlanta Gas & Light 4 1/2s, 1955.	100	100	12	83 1/2	73	Do Ts, E. 1957.	75	75	75	1	3	132	127 1/2	San Joaquin L & P 6s, B. '52.	127 1/2	+ 1 1/2	2
						81	68 1/4	Do Ts, F. 1952.	71	71	71	1	1	106 1/2	102 1/2	Shawmut P S 5s, 1943.	102 1/2	+ 1 1/2	2
240	158	BALDWIN L 6s, 1938, w w stpd.	190	190	10	107 1/2	105	Int'l Salt 5s, 1951.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	1	2	103 1/2	103 1/2	Servel, Inc. 5s, 1948.	106 1/2	+ 1 1/2	30
240	158	Do 6s, 1938, w w stpd.	190	190	10	107 1/2	105	Int'l Salt 5s, 1951.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	1	2	103 1/2	103 1/2	Shawmut P S 5s, 1943.	106 1/2	+ 1 1/2	30
225	146	Do 6s, 1938, w w stpd.	179	179	4	107 1/2	105	Int'l Salt 5s, 1951.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	1	2	103 1/2	103 1/2	Servel, Inc. 5s, 1948.	106 1/2	+ 1 1/2	30
227	143	Do 6s, 1938, w w stpd.	179	179	4	107 1/2	105	Int'l Salt 5s, 1951.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	1	2	103 1/2	103 1/2	Servel, Inc. 5s, 1948.	106 1/2	+ 1 1/2	30
115 1/2	110	Bell Tel, Canada, 5s, A. 1955.	114 1/2	114 1/2	11	107 1/2	105	Int'l Salt 5s, 1951.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	1	2	103 1/2	103 1/2	Servel, Inc. 5s, 1948.	106 1/2	+ 1 1/2	30
125	114 1/2	Do 5s, C. 1960.	119 1/2	119 1/2	1 1/2	107 1/2	105	Int'l Salt 5s, 1951.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	1	2	103 1/2	103 1/2	Servel, Inc. 5s, 1948.	106 1/2	+ 1 1/2	30
145	130	Bethlehem Steel 6s, 1968.	130	130	2	107 1/2	105	Int'l Salt 5s, 1951.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	1	2	103 1/2	103 1/2	Servel, Inc. 5s, 1948.	106 1/2	+ 1 1/2	30
89	85 1/2	Birmingham Electric 4 1/2s, 1958.	86 1/2	86 1/2	1	107 1/2	105	Int'l Salt 5s, 1951.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	1	2	103 1/2	103 1/2	Servel, Inc. 5s, 1948.	106 1/2	+ 1 1/2	30
147	130	Birmingham Gas 5s, 1959.	130	130	2	107 1/2	105	Int'l Salt 5s, 1951.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	1	2	103 1/2	103 1/2	Servel, Inc. 5s, 1948.	106 1/2	+ 1 1/2	30
107 1/2	105 1/2	Buffalo General Elec 5s, 1939.	105 1/2	105 1/2	1	107 1/2	105	Int'l Salt 5s, 1951.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	1	2	103 1/2	103 1/2	Servel, Inc. 5s, 1948.	106 1/2	+ 1 1/2	30
106 1/2	105	Do 5s, A. 1956.	105 1/2	105 1/2	1	107 1/2	105	Int'l Salt 5s, 1951.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	1	2	103 1/2	103 1/2	Servel, Inc. 5s, 1948.	106 1/2	+ 1 1/2	30
104	101	CAN N POWER 5s, A. 1953.	104 1/2	104 1/2	1	107 1/2	105	Int'l Salt 5s, 1951.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	1	2	103 1/2	103 1/2	Servel, Inc. 5s, 1948.	106 1/2	+ 1 1/2	30
114	108 1/2	Canadian Pacific 6s, 1942.	109 1/2	109 1/2	1	107 1/2	105	Int'l Salt 5s, 1951.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	1	2	103 1/2	103 1/2	Servel, Inc. 5s, 1948.	106 1/2	+ 1 1/2	30
105 1/2	99	Carolina P & L 5s, 1955.	100 1/2	100 1/2	1	107 1/2	105	Int'l Salt 5s, 1951.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	1	2	103 1/2	103 1/2	Servel, Inc. 5s, 1948.	106 1/2	+ 1 1/2	30
113	111 1/2	Cedar R E M & P 5s, 1953.	113	113	1	107 1/2	105	Int'l Salt 5s, 1951.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	1	2	103 1/2	103 1/2	Servel, Inc. 5s, 1948.	106 1/2	+ 1 1/2	30
104 1/2	94 1/2	Central Illinois P S 5s, E. '56.	104 1/2	104 1/2	1	107 1/2	105	Int'l Salt 5s, 1951.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	1	2	103 1/2	103 1/2	Servel, Inc. 5s, 1948.	106 1/2	+ 1 1/2	30
104 1/2	94 1/2	Do 4 1/2s, F. 1967.	97 1/2	97 1/2	1	107 1/2	105	Int'l Salt 5s, 1951.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	1	2	103 1/2	103 1/2	Servel, Inc. 5s, 1948.	106 1/2	+ 1 1/2	30
104 1/2	94 1/2	Do 4 1/2s, F. 1967.	97 1/2	97 1/2	1	107 1/2	105	Int'l Salt 5s, 1951.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	1	2	103 1/2	103 1/2	Servel, Inc. 5s, 1948.	106 1/2	+ 1 1/2	30
104 1/2	94 1/2	Do 4 1/2s, F. 1967.	97 1/2	97 1/2	1	107 1/2	105	Int'l Salt 5s, 1951.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	1	2	103 1/2	103 1/2	Servel, Inc. 5s, 1948.	106 1/2	+ 1 1/2	30
104 1/2	94 1/2	Do 4 1/2s, F. 1967.	97 1/2	97 1/2	1	107 1/2	105	Int'l Salt 5s, 1951.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	1	2	103 1/2	103 1/2	Servel, Inc. 5s, 1948.	106 1/2	+ 1 1/2	30
104 1/2	94 1/2	Do 4 1/2s, F. 1967.	97 1/2	97 1/2	1	107 1/2	105	Int'l Salt 5s, 1951.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	1	2	103 1/2	103 1/2	Servel, Inc. 5s, 1948.	106 1/2	+ 1 1/2	30
104 1/2	94 1/2	Do 4 1/2s, F. 1967.	97 1/2	97 1/2	1	107 1/2	105	Int'l Salt 5s, 1951.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	1	2	103 1/2	103 1/2	Servel, Inc. 5s, 1948.	106 1/2	+ 1 1/2	30
104 1/2	94 1/2	Do 4 1/2s, F. 1967.	97 1/2	97 1/2	1	107 1/2	105	Int'l Salt 5s, 1951.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	1	2	103 1/2	103 1/2	Servel, Inc. 5s, 1948.	106 1/2	+ 1 1/2	30
104 1/2	94 1/2	Do 4 1/2s, F. 1967.	97 1/2	97 1/2	1	107 1/2	105	Int'l Salt 5s, 1951.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	1	2	103 1/2	103 1/2	Servel, Inc. 5s, 1948.	106 1/2	+ 1 1/2	30
104 1/2	94 1/2	Do 4 1/2s, F. 1967.	97 1/2	97 1/2	1	107 1/2	105	Int'l Salt 5s, 1951.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	1	2	103 1/2	103 1/2	Servel, Inc. 5s, 1948.	106 1/2	+ 1 1/2	30
104 1/2	94 1/2	Do 4 1/2s, F. 1967.	97 1/2	97 1/2	1	107 1/2	105	Int'l Salt 5s, 1951.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	1	2	103 1/2	103 1/2	Servel, Inc. 5s, 1948.	106 1/2	+ 1 1/2	30
104 1/2	94 1/2	Do 4 1/2s, F. 1967.	97 1/2	97 1/2	1	107 1/2	105	Int'l Salt 5s, 1951.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	1	2	103 1/2	103 1/2	Servel, Inc. 5s, 1948.	106 1/2	+ 1 1/2	30
104 1/2	94 1/2	Do 4 1/2s, F. 1967.	97 1/2	97 1/2	1	107 1/2	105	Int'l Salt 5s, 1951.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	1	2	103 1/2	103 1/2	Servel, Inc. 5s, 1948.	106 1/2	+ 1 1/2	30
104 1/2	94 1/2	Do 4 1/2s, F. 1967.	97 1/2	97 1/2	1	107 1/2	105	Int'l Salt 5s, 1951.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	1	2	103 1/2	103 1/2	Servel, Inc. 5s, 1948.	106 1/2	+ 1 1/2	30
104 1/2	94 1/2	Do 4 1/2s, F. 1967.	97 1/2	97 1/2	1	107 1/2	105	Int'l Salt 5s, 1951.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	1	2	103 1/2	103 1/2	Servel, Inc. 5s, 1948.	106 1/2	+ 1 1/2	30
104 1/2	94 1/2	Do 4 1/2s, F. 1967.	97 1/2	97 1/2	1	107 1/2	105	Int'l Salt 5s, 1951.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	1	2	103 1/2	103 1/2	Servel, Inc. 5s, 1948.	106 1/2	+ 1 1/2	30
104 1/2	94 1/2	Do 4 1/2s, F. 1967.	97 1/2	97 1/2	1	107 1/2	105	Int'l Salt 5s, 1951.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	1	2	103 1/2	103 1/2	Servel, Inc. 5s, 1948.	106 1/2	+ 1 1/2	30
104 1/2	94 1/2	Do 4 1/2s, F. 1967.	97 1/2	97 1/2	1	107 1/2	105	Int'l Salt 5s, 1951.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	1	2	103 1/2	103 1/2	Servel, Inc. 5s, 1948.	106 1/2	+ 1 1/2	30
104 1/2	94 1/2	Do 4 1/2s, F. 1967.	97 1/2	97 1/2	1	107 1/2	105	Int'l Salt 5s, 1951.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	1	2	103 1/2	103 1/2	Servel, Inc. 5s, 1948.	106 1/2	+ 1 1/2	30
104 1/2	94 1/2	Do 4 1/2s, F. 1967.	97 1/2	97 1/2	1	107 1/2	105	Int'l Salt 5s, 1951.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	1	2	103 1/2	103 1/2	Servel, Inc. 5s, 1948.	106 1/2	+ 1 1/2	30
104 1/2	94 1/2	Do 4 1/2s, F. 1967.	97 1/2	97 1/2	1	107 1/2	105	Int'l Salt 5s, 1951.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	1	2	103 1/2	103 1/2	Servel, Inc. 5s, 1948.	106 1/2	+ 1 1/2	30
104 1/2	94 1/2	Do 4 1/2s, F. 1967.	97 1/2	97 1/2	1	107 1/2	105	Int'l Salt 5s, 1951.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	1	2	103 1/2	103 1/2	Servel, Inc. 5s, 1948.	106 1/2	+ 1 1/2	30
104 1/2	94 1/2	Do 4 1/2s, F. 1967.	97 1/2	97 1/2	1	107 1/2	105	Int'l Salt 5s, 1951.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	1	2	103 1/2	103 1/2	Servel, Inc. 5s, 1948.	106 1/2	+ 1 1/2	30
104 1/2	94 1/2	Do 4 1/2s, F. 1967.	97 1/2	97 1/2	1	107 1/2	105	Int'l Salt 5s, 1951.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	1	2	103 1/2	103 1/2	Servel, Inc. 5s, 1948.	106 1/2	+ 1 1/2	30
104 1/2	94 1/2	Do 4 1/2s, F. 1967.	97 1/2	97 1/															

Week Ended

Transactions on Out-of-Town Markets

Saturday, May 8

CHICAGO SECURITIES
Listed and Unlisted

Paul H. Davis & Co.

Members:
New York Stock Exchange Chicago Stock Exchange
New York Curb (Associate) Chicago Curb Exchange
Chicago Board of Trade
10 So. La Salle St., CHICAGO

Chicago Stock Exchange

STOCK

Sales. High. Low. Last.

400 Abbot Lab. 49 1/2 48 1/2 48 1/2
180 Adams Mfg. 12 12 12
400 Adams Roy 10 10 10
750 Advance Al 10 10 10
50 Allied Int. 11 11 11
750 Allied Prod. 19 19 19
60 Am P. S. pf. 67 67 67
30 Annex Hot. 11 11 11
5,150 Armour 11 11 11
1,650 Asbestos 2 2 2
200 Asst. Inv. 54 52 52
50 Athey T. W. 11 11 11
150 Auto Prod. 7 7 7
650 Autow. cv pf. 30 30 30
50 Backus N. W. 17 17 17
750 Barliss A. 11 11 11
500 Bastian B. 21 21 21
150 Bendix Av. 21 21 21
1,450 Berghoff B. 11 11 11
20 Binks 13 13 13
450 Bliss & L. 38 37 37
4,200 Borg W. (n) 42 40 40
150 Branch & S. 22 22 22
650 Brown F. W. 12 12 12
500 Bruce E. L. 23 23 23
2,050 Butler Bros. 15 14 14
150 Do pf. 30 30 30
200 Can C. cv pf. 2 2 2
200 Castle A. M. 37 36 36
370 Cenlps pf. 69 67 67
900 Cen III Sec. 2 2 2
150 Do pf. 15 15 15
3,120 Curtis L. 3 3 3
200 Do pf. 60 60 60
20 Do pf. 95 95 95
50 Cens&P pf. 11 11 11
10 Chain Belt 6 6 6
50 Chi. & N. 4 4 4
100 Chi&C&R pf. 1 1 1
8,650 Chi Corp. 4 4 4
750 Do pf. 44 44 44
450 Chi Flec. S. 68 66 66
50 Chi Ind. pf. 107 107 107
200 Chi Yell C. 20 20 20
3,350 Cities Serv. 3 3 3
300 Club Alum. 1 1 1
50 Coleman L&S. 36 36 36
700 Cornwell E. 11 11 11
450 Comp Ind G. 42 42 42
550 Con Biscuit 7 7 7
2,150 Consumers 3 3 3
110 Do pf. 9 9 9
10 Do pf. 4 4 4
20 Cont. St. pf. 102 102 102
2,350 Cord Corp. 3 3 3
350 Cun D. Strs 22 22 22
120 Curtis L. 3 3 3
300 Day Rub. 24 24 24
300 Do A. 31 31 31
40 Decker & C. 7 7 7
10 Do pf. 85 85 85
20 Deep R. O. pf. 22 22 22
100 Dexter Co. 12 12 12
450 Dixie Vort. 21 21 21
100 Do A. 38 38 38
450 Eddy Paper 31 31 31
850 El Househ. 3 3 3
150 Elg Nat. W. 34 34 34
200 Gardner D. 58 58 58
6,750 Gen. Fin. 5 5 5
7,600 Gen. Ind. 3 3 3
50 Goddard Sug. 31 31 31
100 Goldblatt. 38 37 37
850 Gt. Lks. Dr. 21 21 21
1,950 Hellem G. 9 9 9
650 HeinW. F. 10 10 10
20 Hib S&B. 52 52 52
30 Heller pf. w. 25 25 25
300 Hormel 21 21 21
150 Houd. H. C. 21 21 21
600 Hup M. C. 3 3 3
2,300 Do pf. 3 3 3
250 Ill Brick. 14 14 14
50 Ill N. Ut. pf. 103 103 103
50 Ind St. pf. 10 10 10
10 Int. P. S. pf. 10 10 10
1,250 Jarvis W. B. 24 24 24
350 Katz Drug. 12 12 12
1,050 Kellogg Sw. 10 10 10
90 KUTJ Corp. pf. 32 32 32
90 KUTJ Corp. pf. 78 78 78
1,100 Kerlym O. A. 6 6 6
750 Kingsbr. Br. 2 2 2
250 La Salle Ex. 2 2 2
700 Leath 30 30 30
10 Do pf. 30 30 30
100 Le Roi 19 19 19
200 Lib-McNall 13 13 13
750 Lincoln Pr. 11 11 11
50 Do pf. 43 43 43
200 Lindsay Lt. 4 4 4
200 Lion Oil R. 22 22 22
700 Loudon Pac 4 4 4
150 Lynch Corp 40 40 40
450 Mann Dear 2 2 2
1,000 Marsh F. 25 25 25
220 McC Rad. A. 31 30 30
400 McGraw El 52 52 52
110 McQuay N. 51 49 49
1,050 Merch&M A. 5 5 5
50 Do pf. 27 27 27
300 Mickels F. 3 3 3
4,600 Mid W. Cor. 10 10 10
900 Do war. 4 4 4
650 Midl. Unit. 20 20 20
600 Do pf. 8 8 8
140 Midl. Ut. 6 6 6
140 Do pf. 5 4 4
140 Do pf. 1 1 1
130 Do pf. 2 2 2
170 Miller H. pf. 5 5 5
250 Modine 38 38 38
150 Monroe Ch. 39 39 39
30 Nat. Nat. pf. 29 29 29
1,750 Nat. Leath. 1 1 1
650 Nat. Pres. C. 17 16 16
200 Nat. R. I. pf. 6 6 6
250 Nat. Stand. 25 25 25
250 Nat. Ut. Rad. 2 2 2
1,200 Noblitt Sp. 44 43 43
150 No Am Car. 6 6 6
100 N West. En 30 30 30
120 N West. En 30 30 30
100 Do pf. 37 36 36
2,150 N Bancorp. 12 11 11
20 Oshk B. pf. 30 30 30
1,650 Peab. C. B. 1 1 1
300 Penn S. A. 20 20 20
100 Penn G. & E. 12 12 12

STOCKS

Sales. High. Low. Last.

220 Perfect Cir. 33 31 31
900 Pictor P. P. 6 6 6
950 Pines Wint. 3 3 3
900 Prima Co. 1 1 1
50 Process Cor. 2 2 2
400 Public S. n p 77 77 77
450 Do pf. 112 112 112
120 Do pf. 115 115 115
330 Quaker O. 115 112 112
160 Do pf. 134 130 134
58 Rath Pack. 22 22 22
900 Raytheon n 6 6 6
1,450 Do pf. 2 2 2
250 Reame M. 28 28 28
3,100 Roll H. cv pf. 33 33 33
120 St. L. N. S. Y. 77 77 77
350 Sanga El. n 40 40 40
30 Schwitz C. 22 21 21
600 Sears Rob. 87 86 86
1,150 Serrick C. B. 12 12 12
200 Signode St. L. 35 35 35
20 Do pf. 32 32 32
30 Silver St. C. 24 24 24
750 St. B. L. Wk. 24 24 24
60 SWG&E pf. 100 100 100
20 SWL&P pf. 93 93 93
2,350 St. Dredge. 3 3 3
7,600 Do pf. 18 18 18
50 Storki Furn. 12 12 12
550 Sunda M. T. 22 22 22
1,350 Swift 21 21 21
1,200 Swift Int. 31 31 31
3,950 Utah Radio 4 4 4
400 Utah Ind. pf. 3 3 3
10 Viking Pump 23 23 23
1,050 Wahl 2 2 2
1,500 Walgra 2 2 2
250 Will O-G-W. 7 7 7
550 Wisc Bkch. 8 8 8
1,500 Woodall L. 12 11 11
1,900 Zenith Rad. 36 35 35

CURB EXCHANGE

Sales. High. Low. Last.

200 All B&D. 72 70 70
2,000 Campana G. 79 73 73
50 Dick Br. Qu. 24 24 24
2,820 Frank Fehr 1 1 1
160 Fox Br. 9 9 9
200 Heidelberg. 67 67 67
50 Kable Bros. 9 9 9
400 Kermath. 4 4 4
200 Majestic R. 3 3 3
200 Narrag. 10 10 10
200 Sterling Br. 7 7 7

BOARD OF TRADE

Sales. High. Low. Last.

100 Aid Mills. 26 26 26
430 Berk & Gay 2 2 2
150 Do war. 1 1 1
600 Brew Aer. 5 5 5
450 Cent. Brew. 2 2 2
300 Dist. Br. 2 2 2
500 Easton. 10 10 10
1,250 Hun. Ross. 11 11 11
1,154 Inter. Eq. 7 7 7
50 Lockhead A. 12 12 12
100 Nat. C. L. 17 17 17
897 S. M. NoB pf. 4 4 4
875 Pearson 4 4 4

Boston

STOCKS

Sales. High. Low. Last.

24 Allen&Fish. 3 3 3
202 AmPneu pf. 3 3 3
129 Do lat pf. 20 20 20
342 Bos & Alb. 137 134 134
30 Bos & M. 128 128 128
230 Do pf. 7 7 7
50 Do pf. 7 7 7
585 Do pf. A. 15 15 15
80 Do pf. B. 20 20 20
745 Do A. st. 16 16 16
495 Do B. st. 21 21 21
12 Do C. st. 19 19 19
30 Do D. st. 23 23 23
961 Do gr. pf. 51 51 51
424 Bos Herald T. 28 28 28
195 Bos Per Pr 15 15 15
10 Brown Dur 4 4 4
930 Corp Range. 12 12 12
6 EB&C&F. 44 43 43
215 Do pf. 43 43 43
185 Do pf. 43 43 43
25 E. Mass Ry 2 2 2
170 Do pf. 42 40 40
20 Do pf. 12 12 12
325 East S. J. 10 9 9
982 Ed Elec. III. 141 139 140
360 Employ. Gr. 22 21 21
231 F. Nat. Strs 45 44 44
50 Gen Capital 43 43 43
17 GSTKys pf. 101 101 101
35 George A. pf. 2 2 2
230 Gilest. 11 11 11
25 Hath B&B. 1 1 1
125 Do A. 6 6 6
85 Do pf. 45 44 44
620 Isle Royale. 44 43 44
715 Maine Cen. 25 24 24
15 Do pf. 60 60 60
295 Mass Util. A. 3 3 3
105 Mergenthal. 45 45 45
2,803 Narragansett. 10 9 9
1,375 Nat. Tunnel. 6 6 6
5,396 N. Telephone. 124 124 124
6,870 Nor. Butte. 1 1 1
97 Old Col. RR. 23 22 22
160 Old Domin. 60 60 60
140 Quincy Min. 7 7 7
50 Rec. F. M. 2 2 2
225 Shawmut. A. 14 14 14
150 Suburn El. 2 2 2
20 Do 2d pf. 50 50 50
225 Sullivan M. 21 20 21
322 Torrington. 114 110 113
339 Union Tr. D. 30 29 30
1,124 UnShMach. 89 87 87
25 Do pf. 39 38 38
820 Utah M&T. 1 1 1
10 Warren S. D. 36 36 36

BONDS

Sales. High. Low. Last.

\$4,000 E. Mass 4 5 5
500 Do Ss. 92 92 92
1,000 Do Ss. 91 91 91

San Francisco
Los Angeles
Seattle
Portland
Oakland
Sacramento
Tacoma

Telephone Barclay 7-4300
San Francisco Stock Exchange
Direct Private Wires
14 WALL ST., NEW YORK

San Francisco

STOCK EXCHANGE

Quotations are for week ended Friday, as prepared by the Exchange.

STOCKS

Sales. High. Low. Last.

200 Ala Juneau 13 13 13
1,258 Anglo Calif Nat'l 25 23 23
100 Assoc InvF 5 5 5
146 Atlas Imp. Diesel 17 17 17
50 Cal Pkg pf. 50 50 50
15 Bk of Cal N A 207 207 207
30 Bishop Oil n 8 8 8
1,065 Byron Jkn. 30 29 30
149 Calamb S. 29 29 29
130 Do 7 21 21 21
20 Calay Cem 100 100 100
570 Do pf. 100 100 100
530 Cal. Engels Mine 1 1 1
230 Cal Cot'nM 41 41 41
547 Cal Pack. 40 40 40
10 Cal Wat Ser pf. 103 103 103
811 Caterp Tr. 93 91 91
10 Cat Cos G&E E pf. 104 104 104
450 Con. Ch. Ind. 42 42 42
702 C. of Am 6 6 6
2,884 Cr. Zel new 21 20 20
180 Do pfnew. 104 103 104
110 Do pf. 11 11 11
270 Eld O. Wks 23 23 23
1,840 Emp Capwl 20 19 19
330 Do pf. 42 42 42
40 Fire F. Ins 39 39 39
110 Fire F. Ins 89 89 89
300 Foat&Kleis. 5 5 5
772 Gen Motors 58 58 58
855 Gen Paint. 18 18 18
40 H. F. Ins 37 37 37
715 Glad McB. 23 22 22
1,444 Gold State. 7 7 7
110 Haie Bros. Stores 19 19 19
375 Haie Bros. 45 45 45
110 Home F. Ins 39 38 38
320 Honolulu Oil. 30 30 30
140 Hunt Br. A. 3 3 3
40 Hutch. P. Ins 22 22 22
619 L'gendt. A. 14 14 14
430 Leslie Salt. 37 37 37
1,470 Let'n. RG 37 37 37
200 Lib. M&C N 13 12 13
1,060 Lkhd Air. 12 12 12
130 LAG&E pf. 112 112 112
150 Lyons-Mag. Magna 6 6 6
325 Magna A. 3 3 3
315 I. Magnin. 20 20 20
1,242 March' Cal 24 24 24
1,535 Meier&F. K 13 13 13
1,825 Natomax. 27 27 27
50 No Am Inv 27 27 27
571 NAOI Cons 14 14 14
200 NAOI Cons 15 15 15
180 Occid. Ins. 29 29 29
770 Orl. A. 26 25 25
6,974 Do B. 12 10 12
60 Pauhuau S. 14 14 14
100 Pac&AmFish 19 19 19
440 Pac. T. 14 12 14
2,996 Pac G&E. 31 30 30
1,233 Do 6 1st pf. 29 29 29
11 Do 5 1st pf. 29 29 29
699 Pac. A. 45 45 45
40 Do 6 1st pf. 104 104 104
33 Pac P. S. (n-v) 6 6 6
480 Do pf. 21 21 21
100 Pac P&T. 140 139 139
352 Parafine. 73 73 73
320 Pig'n White pf. 4 3 3
171 Richd. 10 10 10
215 Ry. & E. 13 13 13
40 No Am Inv. 82 80 82
411 Rainier P. A. 78 76 78
505 R. P. A. 74 74 74
1,698 Repub. Per. 8 8 8
10 Roos Bros. pf. 107 107 107
1,000 Schiesing pf. 12 12 12
545 Shell Un O 30 29 30
1,885 Sdver Pulp. 44 43 44
20 Do pf. 104 103 103
510 South Pac. 59 57 59
200 So Pac Gold Gt. A. 1 1 1
60 Sp. Val W 10 10 10
1,770 Std O Calif 43 43 43
375 Super Mold Calif 16 16 16

CURB EXCHANGE

Sales. High. Low. Last.

150 Beech Airer 4 4 4
185 Calatlie. A. 21 20 21
5 Do B. 4.50 4.50 4.50
14,500 Cent. Suga. 20 20 20
100 Univ Con O 16 15 15
10 Wellis Fargo Bk 330 328 330
475 West Pipe & St. 32 31 32

SECURITIES LISTED

Sales. High. Low. Last.

100 Bunch Airer 4 4 4
150 Beech Airer 4 4 4
5 Do B. 4.50 4.50 4.50
14,500 Cent. Suga. 20 20 20
100 Univ Con O 16 15 15
10 Wellis Fargo Bk 330 328 330
475 West Pipe & St. 32 31 32

UNLISTED SECURITIES

Sales. High. Low. Last.

500 Alaska Mex. 17 17 17
900 Alaska Tread 1.05 1.15 1.55
100 Amer. Fact. 4 4 4
400 Alleghy Corp 4 4 4
101 Am T. & T. 170 164 167
3,450 Am Toll Br. 7 7 7
386 Anglo Nat. 22 22 22
735 Argonaut Min 8 7 7
94 Atlas Corp. 16 16 16
54 Do pf. 51 50 50
280 Aviat Corp. 7 7 7
2,184 Bancam Bl. 10 10 10
208 BunkH&S 28 28 28
13 B&O pf. 200 200 200
42 Calwa Co. 2.00 2.00 2.00
1,946 Cities Serv. 3 3 3
210 Cl. N. Lts. 3 3 3
100 Cons Oil. 16 16 16
401 Curtiss 8 8 8
30 Do W. El-Ch 68 68 68
35 Do pf. 22 22 22
100 Hobbs&A. 2.50 2.50 2.50
400 Idaho Md M 4.10 4.00 4.00
2,335 Ite. Pet. 88 80 88
3,325 Do pf. 6 5 5
5,870 Kleiber Mot. 46 34 40
20 Mar Bancp 31 31 31
9,520 M. J. M. 45 43 47
139 MontW&C 53 53 53
4,138 MtCityCorp. 12 12 12
25 Nash Kelv. 20 20 20
110 N. A. Aviat 12 12 12
130 Oia Suga. 13 13 13
20 Pac&Cem pf. 53 52 52
35 Pack Mts. 10 10 10
110 PKUtahCons 5 4 4
305 RadioCap. 8 8 8
25 Riverside C. 16 16 16
170 Schum pf. 24 24 24
335 So Cal Ed. 26 25 25
180 Do 5 1st pf. 28 28 28
713 Do 6 1st pf. 28 27 27
50 So Cal G. A. 29 29 29
5 So Pac Old Cat. pf. 25 25 25
50 Std Brands. 13 13 13
6 Std Oil NJ 67 67 67
200 Steer Oil&Dev. 60 60 60
63 SunMcKee A. 15 15 15
5 Stecher Tr. 105 105 105
200 Sup Cem. B. 18 18 18
500 Unit C. Del 5 5 5
2,625 U. S. Pet. 1.95 1.90 1.95
110 Penn West P. 80 79 80
225 Warner Br. 13 13 13
90 W. Cal Life. 15 15 15
100 WestPac pf. 8 8 8

Los Angeles

STOCKS

Sales. High. Low. Last.

1,000 Buckeye Un Oil. vtc. .09 .09 .09
1,200 Do pf vtc 10 10 10
100 Calif Bank 55 55 55
100 Calif Pack. 41 41 41
10 Cent Invest 35 35 35
100 Chap Ice Cr. 3 3 3
100 Cit Nat Bk 35 35 35
1,000 Cl Neon El. 10 10 10
400 Consol Oil. 16 15 15
100 Con St. pf. 19 19 19
100 Crm of Am v t c. 6 6 6
400 Emco D&E 16 16 16
6,600 Exeter Oil. A. 1.20 95 1.10
300 Gen Motors 50 50 50
200 Gladd-McB. 23 23 23
100 Globe G&M 9 9 9
200 Hancock Oil. A. 23 22 23
800 Holly Devel 1.20 1.10 1.20
300 Jade Oil. 10 10 10
11,700 Kinners&M. 39 37 39
5,800 Lincoln Pet. 39 31 33
700 Lockhd Air 12 12 12
44 Los A G & E 6 6 6
3,700 L. A. Indust 4 4 4
500 L. A. Invest. 8 7 7
1,000 Mascot Oil. 1.05 1.00 1.00
600 MenascoMfg 3 3 3
100 Merch Pet. 50 50 50
100 Mills Al. A. 1.25 1.25 1.25
200 Mt Diab O. 80 80 80
5,000 Nordon Cp. 21 20 20
1,800 Occid. Pet. 55 50 50
1,300 Oceanic Oil 1.35 1.25 1.35
3,700 OlindaLand 28 27 28
100 Pac Clay 11 11 11
200 Pac Finance 25 25 25
100 Pac G. & E 6 6 6
100 Do 5 1st pf. 29 29 29
200 Pac Light. 45 45 45
1,200 Repub Pet. 8 8 8
2,400 Rice Rich O. 62 60 60
1,800 Richd. Oil. 10 10 10
500 Rob Pub M 7 7 7

Los Angeles

STOCK EXCHANGE

Sales. High. Low. Last.

300 Ryan Aero. 2 2 2
160 Samson. B. 3 3 3
300 Do 6 1st pf 4 4 4
18 Secur Units 43 43 43
800 Sec-1st Nat 55 54 55
1,000 Sierra Trad. 3 3 3
6,082 Signal Per. 32 32 32
2,000 So Cal Edis 26 25 26
300 Do 6 1st pf 27 27 27
900 Do 5 1st pf. 26 25 26
20 So Cal Gas 6 6 6
10 So Count G 6 6 6
500 So F. M. 57 57 57
200 Std Oil Cal 44 44 44
400 Sunray Oil. 4 4 4
500 Superior Oil 47 45 47
3,700 Transamer. 15 14 15
1,700 Un Oil Cal. 24 24 24
100 Un Con Oil 16 16 16
5 Weber S & F pf. 8 8 8
900 Well O Del. 12 11 12

Los Angeles

STOCK EXCHANGE

Sales. High. Low. Last.

100 Alaska Jun 12 12 12
1,000 Bk Mam. 24 24 24
2,000 Calum Gold .03 .03 .03
1,000 Card Gold .45 .35 .35
27,000 Imp Dev. .06 .04 .05
16,900 At Rainb. 15 13 15
500 Prince C. M. 55 55 55
100 Tom R. Gold 40 40 40
8,300 Zenda Gold. 11 10 11

Los Angeles

STOCK EXCHANGE

Sales. High. Low. Last.

163 Am T. & T. 170 162 169
300 Cities Serv. 3 3 3
100 Cord Corp. 3 3 3
600 Curtiss-Wr. 6 6 6
100 N. Y. Cen. 46 46 46
200 Nor Am Av 12 12 12
200 Packard 40 40 40
700 Rad Cap Am 8 8 8
100 Stand B. B. 13 13 13
300 Un Cp(Del) 5 5 5
400 Warner Br. 13 13 13

Los Angeles

STOCK EXCHANGE

Sales. High. Low. Last.

1,300 US Fid&G 25 24 25
27 West NatBK 34 34 34

Los Angeles

STOCK EXCHANGE

Sales. High. Low. Last.

700 Arundel 22 22 22
255 At Coast L. 51 51 51
111 Balt Trn et 2 2 2
388 Do pf v t 5 5 5
50 Black & De 31 31 31
383 Cns G&E P 75 74 74
50 Do 5 1st pf. 113 113 113
50 Ea Sug. As. 31 31 31
250 Do pf. 41 40 40
90 Fidd&DepM. 127 127 127
323 Guilford Rity 3 3 3
2,155 Houston Co vtc pf n 23 22 22
10 Man Fin pf 11 11 11
8 Do 2d pf. 1 1 1
2,553 Mar-Tex-O. 4 3 3
85 Mc&M Tr 36 35 36
325 MononWFn 26 26 26
149 Mt V Woodb Mills pf. 74 74 74
400 N. Am. Cas 16 16 16
30 No Cen RR 99 99 99
75 Penn West P. 80 79 80
750 OwingsMDis 1 1 1
75 Phill Packs 5 5 5

Los Angeles

STOCK EXCHANGE

Sales. High. Low. Last.

1,000 Man Fin pf 11 11 11
8 Do 2d pf. 1 1 1
2,553 Mar-Tex-O. 4 3 3
85 Mc&M Tr 36 35 3

Transactions on Out-of-Town Markets—Continued

MICHIGAN MARKETS	
DETROIT LISTED STOCKS	
MICHIGAN MUNICIPALS	
REAL ESTATE BONDS	
CHARLES A. PARCELLS & CO.	
Established 1919	
Members Detroit Stock Exchange	
639 Penobscot Bldg. Rand. 5625	
Detroit Michigan	

Detroit Stock Exchange

STOCKS				STOCKS			
Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
945 Auto City. 1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	256 Parker Rust	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
3,365 Baldwin. 14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	2,123 Parkes Wol	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
365 Burroughs. 27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1,885 Pin Metal.	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
125 Curry. 4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	400 Pfeiffer ris.	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
290 Capital City. 22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	100 Prudential.	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
250 Conti Mtrs. 2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1,155 Riekel.	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
100 Cunningham. 21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	855 River Rais.	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
800 Det C Creek.				185 Scotland.	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
70 Det Edison. 122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	1,278 Std Tube.	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
800 Det Mich St.	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	1,421 Tivoli.	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
150 Det Pap Pr.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1,220 Tom Moore.	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
120 Eureka.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	110 Un Invest.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
385 Fed Mogul.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	160 Unit Shrt.	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
1,005 Frankmouth.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	37 Scott Paper.	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
333 Gar Wood.	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	108 Tacony P B.	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
2,485 Gen Finan.	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	425 Tonopah B.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1,090 Gobel.	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	345 United Cp.	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
470 Graham.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	100 Do pf.	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
1,000 Grand Val.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	716 Union Trac.	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
200 Hall Lamp.	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	7,085 United G I.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
810 Hoover.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	164 Do pf.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
320 Hoskins.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2				
150 Houdaille B.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2				
605 Hudson.	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2				
3,150 Hurd.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2				
995 Kingston.	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2				
1,575 Kinsel.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2				
210 Lake.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2				
610 Masco.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2				
3,489 McClan Oil.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2				
125 Do ref.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2				
100 Mich Sugar.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2				
415 Micromatic.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2				
430 Midwest.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2				
250 Murray.	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4				
1,648 Packard.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2				
660 Parke-Davis.	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2				

Philadelphia

STOCKS			
Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
167 Am Stores.	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2
240 Am Super.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
797 BellTPa pf.	115 1/2	112 1/2	114 1/2
500 Budd. E. G.	10 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2
220 Budd Wheel.	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
970 Cwith & Sou.	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
32 Horn&H NY.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
10 Do Phila.	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2
1,088 Lehigh Nav.	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2
188 Mitten B S.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
1,016 Do pf.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
235 Natl P & R.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
712 Penna R L.	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
3,549 Penn Cp vic.	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
5 Penna Natl.	169 1/2	169 1/2	169 1/2
1,500 Penna Traf.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
486 Phila E Ppf.	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
30 Phila Ins W.	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
195 Phila Rpt Tr.	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
190 Do pf.	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
276 Phila El pf.	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
125 Phila Trac.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
25 Phila&Rad.			
959 Salt D Oil.	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
32 Scott Paper.	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
108 Tacony P B.	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
425 Tonopah B.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
345 United Cp.	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
100 Do pf.	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
716 Union Trac.	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
7,085 United G I.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
164 Do pf.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2

St. Louis

STOCKS			
Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
210 Am Inv.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
25 Br Stock.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
630 Burkart.	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
123 Do pf.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
180 Colum Br.	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
583 Dr Pepper.	37 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2
440 Falstaff Br.	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
40 Griesedk-W.	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
25 Hussman H.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
100 Hyde Pk Br.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
25 Do pf.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2

St. Louis

STOCKS			
Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
140 Int Shoe.	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
171 Knapp-Mon.	39 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2
328 Laclede Stl.	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
245 Mo. Portld.	21 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2
504 Natl Cdy.	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
20 Rice-Stix.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
45 Do lat.	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
40 Do 2d.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
20 Stl Bk Bid.	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
80 St L P S.	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
22 Do pf.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
30 Scruges.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
395 Scullin pf.	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
120 Sec Inv.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
402 S W Bell pf.	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
165 Stix-Baer-Pf.	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
365 Sterl-Al Fr.	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
20 Title Ins.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
589 Wagner El.	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2

BONDS			
Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
\$7,000 City&Sub 5s	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
25,500 Scullin 6s.	93 1/4	91 1/4	93 1/4
18,000 Unit Ry 4s.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
46,000 Do c d.	30 1/2	27 1/2	30 1/2

Cincinnati

STOCKS			
Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
50 Alum Ind.	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
45 Am Land.	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
269 Am Prods.	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
30 Do pf.	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
230 Do pf.	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
25 Champ Pa.	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
25 Champ Pa.	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
33 Churnagol.	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
31n Adv Pr.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
100 Cin&Ed pf.	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
67 Cin&Ed pf.	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2
5 CNO&TP pf.	380 1/2	380 1/2	380 1/2
390 Cin St Ry.	8 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
172 Cin Teleph.	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
10 Coca-Col. A.	175 1/2	175 1/2	175 1/2
25 Cohen(Dan).	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
64 Crystal Tis.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
60 Dow Drug.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
60 Erie.	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
40 Do pf.	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2

Cincinnati

STOCK EXCHANGE			
Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
100 Early&Dan.	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
132 Gibson Art.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
35 Hobart. A.	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
6 Kahn 1st pf.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
33 Kroger.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
185 Magnavox.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
157 Manischew.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
194 Meteor.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
85 Moores C.A.	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
105 Natl Pumps.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
101 P & G.	62 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
32 Randall. A.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
134 Do B.	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
5 Rapid.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
100 Rike-Kumir.	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
70 U S Print.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
10 Waco.	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
175 Wuritzer.	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
9 Gallah N pf.	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2

Pittsburgh

STOCKS			
Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
50 Ark Gas pf.	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
30 Armstrg Ck.	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
600 Auto Fin.	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
216 Baw-Kn.	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
2,084 Carnegie M.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
205 Col G & El.	14 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
100 Cr McK&H.	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
867 Duq Brew.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
195 Elec Prod.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
160 Follans pf.	35 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
130 Har-Walk.	46 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
140 Koppers pf.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
2,143 Lone Str G.	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
550 McKinnel.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
44 Met. Mach.	64 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2
943 Mount Fuel.	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
681 Natl Firepr.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
175 Penn Fed.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
5,000 Phenix Oil.	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
500 Do pf.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
432 Pitts Brew.	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
100 Do pf.	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
25 Pitts Fork.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
14 Pitts G & S.	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
424 Pitts S & B.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2

Pittsburgh

STOCKS			
Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
158 Plymth Oil.	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
100 Renner.	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
3,100 Stan Toy M.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
2,640 Shan O&G.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
10 Van Steel.	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
925 Victor Br.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
30 Wav Oil. A.	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
335 West Air B.	45 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
80 West E&M.	140 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2

New Orleans

LISTED STOCK			
Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
11 DH Holmes.	149 1/2	146 1/2	149 1/2

Public Utility and Railroad Earnings

Continued from Page 778

Dallas Power and Light Company			
Calendar years:	1936.	1935.	
Total operating revenue	6,207,727	5,446,101	
Net income.	1,473,850	1,366,061	

Dallas Railway and Terminal Company			
Calendar years:	1936.	1935.	
Total operating revenue	3,005,752	2,303,286	
Net income.	186,711	207,036	

Florida Power and Light Company

ADVERTISEMENTS

ADVERTISEMENTS

ADVERTISEMENTS

OPEN MARKET FOR UNLISTED SECURITIES

These quotations are for bankers, brokers and dealers and are accepted for publication as actual markets. The numbers at the left of a quotation identifies it with the name of the firm in the index making the market. Prices are as of close of business on Tuesday, South and Mid-West Monday.

FOREIGN

Stocks and Bonds

BEAR, STEARNS & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange
ONE WALL STREET, NEW YORK
Tel. Digby 4-8500 Teletype N.Y. 1-433

FOREIGN SECURITIES

Key.	Bid.	Offer.
19 Amsterdam Trading, Amer. shares.	33	..
19 Antioquia 8-6s, 1946, bds. & cpns.	OW	..
19 Austrian dollar bonds.	OW	..
19 Banca d'America e d'Italia stp. & unstd.	OW	..
19 Bank of Colombia 7s, 1947/48.	20	..
19 Bolivia 7s, 1939.	10	60 1/2
19 Bolivia 8s, 1921.	11	11 1/2
19 Brazil Dollar funding 5s, 1951.	82	83
19 British & Hung. Bank 7 1/2s, 1962.	39	..
19 Buenos Aires scrip.	60	62
19 Burmeister & Wain, Ltd., 6s, 1940.	110	..
19 Caldas 7 1/2s, 1946.	19	20
19 Cauca Valley 7 1/2s, 1946.	19	20
19 Central Pacific Ry. 4s, 1911-46.	89	91
19 European Loan.	89	91
19 China 6 1/2-yr. Treas. notes, 19-21.	69 1/2	70 1/2
19 Chinese 6s, 1921.	64	69
19 Chinese Hukwang 5s, 1911.	OW	BW
19 City Savings Bank 7s, 1953.	33	..
19 Colombia scrip, old.	78	82
19 Colombia scrip, new.	58	60
19 Costa Rica fdg. 5s, 1951.	32	35
19 Costa Rica 5s, 1911.	OW	BW
19 Cundinamarca 6 1/2s, 1959.	17 1/2	18 1/2
19 European Mtge. & Inv. 7s, 1967.	28	..
19 new inc. bds.	28	..
19 Farmers Natl. Mtg. 7s, 1963.	33	..
19 Fiat Motors.	15	18
19 Ford of France.	2 1/2	3
19 French Internals.	OW	BW
19 Gelsenkirchen 8s, 1934.	OW	BW
19 General Italian Edison Amer. shs.	35 1/2	37 1/2
19 German dollar bonds.	OW	..
19 German 3 1/2 fdg. 1946.	28 1/2	28 1/2
19 Graz 8s, 1954.	OW	..

GERMAN

SCRIP COUPONS

3% FUNDING BONDS

CARL MARKS & CO. INC.

50 Broad St. NEW YORK
208 So. La Salle St. CHICAGO

19 Hungarian Cent. Mutual Cr., 7s, '37	33	..
19 Hung. Dic. & Exch. Bank 7s, '63	35	..
19 Hungarian Italian Bank 7 1/2s, 1963.	OW	BW
19 I. G. Farbenindustrie.	14	14 1/2
19 Italian Consol. 3 1/2s, 1934.	31 1/2	32
19 Italian 3 1/2s loan.	31 1/2	32
19 Jugoslavia fdg. 5s, 1956.	50	54
19 Meridionale Elec. 7s, 1937.	82 1/2	84 1/2
19 Mortgage Bank of Colombia shs.	4	5 1/2
19 National Cent. Sav. Banks 7 1/2s, '62	33	..
19 National Hung. Industrial 7s, 1948	33	..
19 North German Lloyd 6s, 1947.	OW	BW
19 North German Lloyd Amer. shs.	2 1/2	3 1/2
19 Panama scrip.	54	58
19 Polish sloty 5s, 1924.	15	19
19 Reichsbank.	19	19
19 Royal Dutch American shares.	72 1/2	73 1/2
19 Royal Dutch 4s, 1945.	160	..
19 Russian Imp. \$1 loan 5 1/2s and 6 1/2s	1 1/2	1 1/2
19 Salvador 7s, 1957, c/d.	33 1/2	34 1/2
19 Santa Catalina 8s, 1947.	37	38
19 Sao Paulo 7s, 1946.	37	38
19 Shell Transport & Tr. Amer. shrs.	53	..
19 Siemens & Halske 6s, 2930 deb.	OW	..
19 Siemens & Halske 7s & 6 1/2s.	OW	..

CANADIAN SECURITIES

Principal and interest payable in United States funds:		
Alberta 4 1/2s, 1956.	60	62
Alberta 4 1/2s, 1943.	63	65
Brit. Columbia 4 1/2s, 1953.	95	97
Brit. Columbia 5s, 1954.	99	100 1/2
Manitoba 4s, 1957.	85	86 1/2
Manitoba 4 1/2s, 1960.	88	90
New Brunswick 5s, 1960.	113	115
Nova Scotia 4 1/2s, 1952.	105	107
Ontario 4s, 1966.	103	105
Ontario 4 1/2s, 1951.	109 1/2	111 1/2
Ontario 5s, 1950.	115 1/2	117 1/2
Quebec 4s, 1958.	105 1/2	107 1/2
Quebec 4 1/2s, 1959.	109	111
Saskatchewan 4 1/2s, 1951.	90	91 1/2
Saskatchewan 5s, 1959.	88	89 1/2

Interest payment reduced one-half, effective June 1, 1936.

Canadian Stocks and Bonds

HART SMITH & CO.

Members New York Security Dealers Assn.
52 WILLIAM ST., N. Y. HANOVER 2-0987
Bell System Teletype: NY 1-395
Private wires connect offices in
New York Montreal Toronto

CANADIAN SECURITIES (Cont.)

Key.	Bid.	Offer.
20 Abitibi Power & Paper 5s, 1953.	101 1/4	101 3/4
20 Beaharmon Pr. 5s, 1973.	58	58 1/2
20 Brown Co. 5 1/2s, 1946.	89 1/2	90 1/2
20 Calgary Power 5s, 1960.	85 1/2	86 1/2
20 Canada S. S. 6s, 1941.	68	69 1/2
20 Canadian Intl. Paper 6s, 1949.	101 1/4	101 3/4
20 Canadian Utilities 5s, 1955.	87 1/2	88 1/2
20 Consolidated Paper 5 1/2s, 1961.	85 1/2	86 1/2
20 Dominion Gas & Elec. 6 1/2s, 1945.	92 1/2	93 1/2
20 Dominion Steel & Coal 6 1/2s, 1955.	OW	BW
20 Gattineau Power 5s, 1956.	101	101 1/2
20 Great Lakes Paper 5s, 1955.	92 1/2	93 1/2
20 International Hydro Elec. 6s, '44.	75	76
20 Lord Nelson Hotel 4s, 1947.	62 1/2	64 1/2
20 Manitoba Pr. 5 1/2s, 1951-52.	93 1/2	94 1/2
20 Minnesota & Ont. Paper 6s, 1945-50	72 1/2	73
20 Northwestern Power Co. 6s, 1960.	83 1/2	84 1/2
20 St. Catherine Stanley 6 1/2s, 1946.	43	45
20 United Secs. 5 1/2s, 1952.	73 1/2	75 1/2
20 Winnipeg Elec. 4s, 1965.	76 1/2	77

CANADIAN BANK STOCKS:

20 Bank of Montreal.	231	235
20 Bank of Nova Scotia.	322	327
20 Bank of Toronto.	255	262
20 Canadian Bank of Commerce.	195 1/2	197 1/2
20 Dominion Bank.	230	235
20 Imperial Bank.	235	240
20 Provincial Bank.	116	120
20 Royal Bank of Canada.	205 1/2	208 1/2

CANADIAN INSURANCE STOCKS:

20 Halifax Fire.	24 1/2	24 1/2
20 Sun Life Assurance of Canada.	660	690

CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL STOCKS:

20 Abitibi Pr. & Paper pf.	63 1/2	64 1/2
20 Acadia Sugar com.	4 1/2	5
20 Algoma Steel pf.	83	85
20 Andian National Corp.	49 1/2	50 1/2
20 Bulolo Gold Dredging.	26 1/2	27 1/2
20 Canadian & Dominion Sugar com.	65 1/2	66 1/2
20 Canadian Industries A & B.	232	237
20 Consolidated Pap. of Canada com.	15 1/2	16
20 Great Lakes Paper com.	15 1/2	16 1/2
20 Winnipeg Electric Class "A" com.	5	5 1/2

U. S. GOVT. AND MUNICIPAL BONDS

ARKANSAS:

85 Arkansas Highway, A. 4 1/2s.	90	91
85 Arkansas Highway, A. 4 1/2s & 4 1/2s	95	96
85 Arkansas Highway, B. 4 1/2s	95	96
85 Arkansas Rfdg. Rd. Dist. 3s, 1949	84 1/2	85 1/2
85 Arkansas Rd. ref. 3s, 1949.	87	88

FLORIDA BONDS

ALL ISSUES		
47 Alachua Co. R/B No. 1 old.	OW	..
107 Arcadia.	33F	..
102 Auburndale 6s (5M).	OW	16F
102 Avon Park (City of) (15M).	OW	..
108 Bowling Green.	20	22
47 Bradenton rfdg. 2 1/2s.	60	65
102 Brevard Co. C/H/J ref. (5M).	84	..
107 Brevard Co.	OW	..
102 Broward Co. S/D No. 5 (10M).	74	..
107 Broward Co.	72 1/2F	..
108 Broward Co. Highway.	70F	..
107 Charlotte Co.	12 1/2	15
47 Citrus Co. R/B rfdg. (5M).	85	..
107 Clay Co. R/B Dist. No. 4.	97	..
100 Clearwater Ref. 2 1/2s, 1966 (10M).	61	..
47 Coral Gables c/d 6s.	28	28 1/2
100 Dade Co. S/D No. 2 4-5s, 1946-56 (10M).	98 1/2	..
108 Delray actuals.	45	..
102 Delray (10M).	OW	..
107 Dunedin.	21F	..
47 Everglades D/D c/ds.	24 1/2	..
108 Fort Lauderdale.	57	..
107 Fort Pierce Inlet Dist.	53F	..
107 Groveland.	20F	..
102 Hernando Co. Jerry Kilpatrick R/B 6s (5M).	..	BW

JACKSONVILLE

Branch Office: TAMPA

FLORIDA:

47 Alachua Co. R/B No. 1 old.	OW	..
107 Arcadia.	33F	..
102 Auburndale 6s (5M).	OW	16F
102 Avon Park (City of) (15M).	OW	..
108 Bowling Green.	20	22
47 Bradenton rfdg. 2 1/2s.	60	65
102 Brevard Co. C/H/J ref. (5M).	84	..
107 Brevard Co.	OW	..
102 Broward Co. S/D No. 5 (10M).	74	..
107 Broward Co.	72 1/2F	..
108 Broward Co. Highway.	70F	..
107 Charlotte Co.	12 1/2	15
47 Citrus Co. R/B rfdg. (5M).	85	..
107 Clay Co. R/B Dist. No. 4.	97	..
100 Clearwater Ref. 2 1/2s, 1966 (10M).	61	..
47 Coral Gables c/d 6s.	28	28 1/2
100 Dade Co. S/D No. 2 4-5s, 1946-56 (10M).	98 1/2	..
108 Delray actuals.	45	..
102 Delray (10M).	OW	..
107 Dunedin.	21F	..
47 Everglades D/D c/ds.	24 1/2	..
108 Fort Lauderdale.	57	..
107 Fort Pierce Inlet Dist.	53F	..
107 Groveland.	20F	..
102 Hernando Co. Jerry Kilpatrick R/B 6s (5M).	..	BW

U. S. GOVT. & MUNICIPAL BONDS (Cont.)

FLORIDA (Cont.):

Key.	Bid.	Offer.
100 Hillsboro Co. S/D No. 4, 5s, 1940 and 1941 (10M).	103	..
107 Hillsboro County.	OW	..
107 Lake Co. R/B.	87 1/2	..
100 Lake Wales new ref 4-5 1/2s, 1965 (5M).	85	..
102 Lake Worth (City of) (15M).	34F	..
108 Lake Worth actuals or c/ds.	OW	..
47 Lake Worth Inlet 5 1/2s, ex cpns.	89F	..
108 Lake Worth Inlet Dist.	OW	..
100 Manatee Co. Hwy. ref 5-5 1/2s, 1964 (5M).	96	..

Active Market in all

FLORIDA

Municipal Bonds

THOMAS M. COOK & COMPANY

WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

A. T. & T. W.P.B. 82, Long Distance 8188

100 Orlando Ref. 4s, 1961 (10M).	100	..
100 Ormond rfdg 3-6s, 1950 and 1961 (9M).	85	..
47 Osceola Co. R/B rfdg.	83	..
108 Palatka actuals.	66	..
102 Palm Beach Co. R/B ref. (10M).	OW	..
108 Palm Beach County, all issues.	OW	..
47 Pinellas Co. R/B & S/D ref.	OW	BW
100 St. Johns Co. Road 5s, '46 (10M).	4.00-1/2	..
47 St. Petersburg rfdg. 3 1/2s.	5 1/2F 87F	..
47 Sarasota Co. R/B ref.	80	82
102 Seminole Co. ref 5 1/2s, (6M).	99 1/2F	..
102 Stuart, APDCA (10M).	26F	..
100 Suwannee Co. 5 1/2s, 1951 (4M).	117	..
108 Tampa (City of).	OW	..
100 Walton Co. R/B 5 1/2s, 1949 & 1950 (10M).	107	..
108 Winter Garden.	64	..

ILLINOIS:

85 Union D/D, Gallatin Co., 6s, early 90

IOWA:

25 Lucas Co. Fdg. 3s, 5/1/44-46 (8M).	2.40-2.60F	..
25 Oskaloosa School ref. 2 1/2s, 5/1/46-49 (15M).	2.40-2.50F	..
25 Woodbury Co. Fdg. 2 1/2s, 1/1/48 (7M).	2.45F	..

LOUISIANA and MISSISSIPPI

MUNICIPALS

Scharff & Jones

INCORPORATED

AT 67 NO. 180 TELEPHONE RAYMOND 1189

New Orleans

LOUISIANA:

85 Bayou Mallette & Plaquemine D. D. 5s & 6s.	90F	..
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MISSOURI:

85 Grand River D/D No. 2, Grundy Co. 6s.	52F	..
63 St. Charles Co. Bridge Rev. 3 1/2s, 7/15/56.	99 1/2	..
85 Varney River D. D., Dunklin Co. 5 1/2s, past due.	52F	..
85 Witham D/D, Chariton Co. 5s.	70	..

OHIO:

6 Portsmouth 4 1/2s.	OW	..
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Before Buying or Selling

TEXAS MUNICIPALS

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Oldest Trust Company in Dallas

Specializing in Investment Stocks and Bonds

DALLAS UNION TRUST CO.

502 Dallas National Bank Building

L. D. 504 A. T. T. Tele. 390

TEXAS:

8 Abilene (City of).	OW	..
8 Anderson Co.	OW	..
8 Collin Co.	OW	..
8 Corsicana.	OW	..
8 Dallas.	OW	..
8 Ellis Co.	OW	..
8 Fort Worth ISD.	OW	..
8 Hunt Co.	OW	..
8 Navarro Co.	OW	..
8 Palestine (City of).	OW	..
8 Smith Co.	OW	..

U. S. GOVT. & MUNICIPAL BONDS (Cont.)

WASHINGTON:

Key.	Bid.	Offer.
25 Seattle Mun. Lt. & Pr. 3 1/2s, 4/1/43 (7M).	100	..

WISCONSIN:

63 Marinette Water Rev. 3 1/2s, 2/1/54-72.	3 1/4-3 1/2F	..
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JOINT STOCK LAND BANK BONDS

43 Greensboro 2s, 1938.....	99	100
43 Greensboro 3s, 1941-38.....	99½	101
43 Potomac 3s, 1942-39.....	99	100½
43 San Antonio 3s, 1944-40.....	99	100

ADVERTISEMENTS

A DEPENDABLE SERVICE
REORGANIZATION
New and Old Securities
Express Exchange
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Key.	Bid.	Offer.
17 Ohio Leather 5s, 1946.....	103	108
3 Paramount Famous Lasky 6s, '47.....	140F	
17 Pickering Lumber 6s, 1946, c/d.....	38 1/2 F	39 1/2 F
3 Southern United Ice 4s, 1950, with stock.....	49	
17 Southern United Ice 4s, 1950, with stock.....	48 1/2	50
17 Warren Bros. 5 1/2s, 1937.....	60F	65F
17 Victor Fuel 5s, 1953.....	45	50

RAILROAD BONDS

17 Central Ark. & Eastern 5s, 1940.....	25F	26F
17 Georgia & Florida R. R. 6s, 1946.....	10 1/2 F	11 1/2 F
17 New Orleans & Northern Ry. Inc. 5s, 2032.....	39F	40F
17 Wichita Falls & So. 5s, 1938.....	45F	50F
17 Wisconsin Central Ry. 4s, 1959.....	23 1/2 F	24 1/2 F

REAL ESTATE SECURITIES

142 A. N. Y. & B. N. Y. Realizing 5 1/2s, 1955.....	29	30 1/2
42 Cigar Stores Realty 5 1/2s, 1949.....	57	58 1/2
11 50 Broadway 3/8s.....	OW	BW
11 Herald Square 3/8s.....	OW	BW
11 Lawyers Mortgage Co. 5 1/2s.....	OW	BW
11 Lawyers Title & G. Co. 5 1/2s.....	OW	BW
11 Lawyers Westchester 5 1/2s.....	OW	BW
11 Lincoln Mortgage & Title.....	OW	BW
28 Mige. Co. of Pa. 5 1/2s, 1938-39.....	45 1/2	46 1/2
11 New York Title & Mtg. 5 1/2s.....	OW	BW
63 Nugent Realty Co. c/d 6s.....	25	27
142 Mercantile Properties.....	6 1/2	
142 Morboud 2 1/2s, all issues.....	OW	BW
5 Pittsburgh Hotel 5 1/2s.....	37	39
11 Prudence Co. 5 1/2s.....	OW	BW
21 61 Broadway Bldg. 7s, 1945.....	13	16
11 S. W. Straus 5 1/2s.....	OW	BW
11 Title Guar. & Trust 5 1/2s.....	OW	BW
11 Westchester Title & Tr. 5 1/2s.....	OW	BW

Mortgage Co. of Pa. 5 1/2s, 1938-9

Offerings Wanted

Stoltz & Moss

120 Broadway New York

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Bell System Teletype N. Y. No. 1-657

BANK STOCKS

14 Citizens & Southern National.....	23	
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1 First National.....	51 1/2	52 1/2
1 Merchants National.....	480	
1 National Bank.....	78	
1 National Shawmut.....	31 1/2	32 1/2
1 Second National.....	165	
1 State Street Trust.....	330	
1 U. S. Trust.....	18 1/2	20 1/2
1 Webster & Atlas.....	46	50

1 American Nat. Bank & Tr.....	270	295
1 Continental Nat. Bk. & Tr.....	136	
1 First National Bank.....	302	307
1 Harris Trust & Savings.....	465	490
1 Northern Trust.....	765	805

65 Marine Nat. Exchange Bank.....	46	49
65 Marshall & Isley Bank.....	26	29

65 Marine Nat. Exchange Bank.....	46	49
65 Marshall & Isley Bank.....	26	29

14 Public National.....	40	42
14 Sterling National.....	40	42
14 Title Guarantee.....	13 1/2	14 1/2
14 Underwriters Trust.....	94	104
14 United States Trust.....	1800	1850

14 Public National.....	40	42
14 Sterling National.....	40	42
14 Title Guarantee.....	13 1/2	14 1/2
14 Underwriters Trust.....	94	104
14 United States Trust.....	1800	1850

INSURANCE STOCKS

Key.	Bid.	Offer.
Aetna Casualty & Surety.....	95 1/2	99 1/2
Aetna Fire Insurance.....	42 1/2	44 1/2
Aetna Life Insurance.....	28 1/2	29
Agricultural.....	87 1/2	89 1/2
American Alliance.....	22	23 1/2
American Equitable.....	40	43
American Home.....	14 1/2	16 1/2
American Insurance Newark.....	11 1/2	13 1/2
American Reinsurance, new.....	41 1/2	43 1/2
American Reserve.....	28 1/2	29 1/2
American Surety.....	51	53
Automobile.....	29	30 1/2
Baltimore American.....	7 1/2	8 1/2
Bankers & Shippers.....	103	106
Boston.....	665	675
Camden Fire.....	19 1/2	21 1/2
Carolina.....	24 1/2	26
City of New York.....	25 1/2	27
Comm. General Life.....	36 1/2	37 1/2
Continental Casualty.....	27	29 1/2
Eagle Fire.....	4 1/2	5 1/2
Employers Reinsurance.....	45 1/2	47 1/2
Excess.....	5 1/2	6 1/2
Federal.....	41 1/2	43 1/2
Fidelity & Deposit.....	126 1/2	129 1/2
Fire Assoc. of Philadelphia.....	69	71
Firemen's Fund.....	88	90
Firemen's of Newark.....	10 1/2	12 1/2
Franklin.....	30 1/2	32 1/2
General Reinsurance.....	27	29 1/2
Georgia Home Ins.....	26	28
Gibraltar Fire & Marine.....	26	28
Glens Falls.....	41 1/2	43 1/2
Globe & Rutgers Fire com.....	61	64
Globe & Republic.....	20	22
Great American.....	25 1/2	27
Great American Indemnity.....	8 1/2	9 1/2
Hanover.....	32 1/2	34 1/2
Hartford Fire Insurance.....	65 1/2	67 1/2
Hartford Steam Boiler.....	60	62
Home Insurance.....	34 1/2	36 1/2
Home Fire Security.....	17	18 1/2
Homestead Fire.....	17	18 1/2
Hudson Insurance.....	4	6 1/2
Import & Export.....	6	8 1/2
Insurance Co. of North America.....	67	68 1/2
Knickerbocker.....	16 1/2	18 1/2
Lincoln Fire.....	4 1/2	5 1/2
Maryland Casualty.....	6 1/2	7 1/2
Massachusetts Bonding & Ins.....	59	60
Merchants Fire.....	50	54
Merchants & Mfrs.....	11 1/2	13 1/2
National Casualty.....	62	64
National Fire.....	62	64
National Liberty.....	8 1/2	10
National Union Fire.....	131	136
New Amsterdam Casualty.....	15	16
New Brunswick Fire.....	33 1/2	35 1/2
New Hampshire.....	45 1/2	47 1/2
New Jersey.....	49	52
New York Fire.....	20 1/2	22 1/2
North River.....	25	26 1/2
Northern.....	129	134
Old Line Life.....	13	14
Pacific Fire.....	136	140
Pavonia Fire Insurance.....	80 1/2	82 1/2
Phoenix Fire Insurance Co.....	17 1/2	19 1/2
Preferred Accident Ins.....	33 1/2	35 1/2
Prov. Wash.....	8 1/2	9 1/2
Reinsurance Corp.....	24	25 1/2
Republic of Dallas.....	10 1/2	12 1/2
Revere (Paul) Fire.....	205	209 1/2
Rossia.....	10 1/2	12 1/2
St. Paul Fire & Marine.....	205	209 1/2
Seaboard Fire & Marine.....	10 1/2	12 1/2
Seaboard Surety.....	32	34
Security Insurance.....	120	123 1/2
Springfield Fire & Marine Insur.....	8 1/2	9 1/2
Stuyvesant.....	47 1/2	48 1/2
Travelers Insurance Co.....	47 1/2	48 1/2
U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty.....	24 1/2	25 1/2
U. S. Fire.....	51 1/2	53 1/2
U. S. Guaranty.....	37 1/2	41
Westchester Fire.....	33	35

INVESTMENT TRUST SECURITIES

Admin. Fund, second.....	18.29	19.46
Affiliated Fund.....	10.08	11.03
American, British & Contl. 5s, 1953.....	99 1/2	
American Business Shares.....	1.20	1.32
American General Equities.....	1.09	1.22
Amerex Holding Corp.....	27 1/2	29 1/2
Associated National Shares.....	7 1/2	8 1/2
Asso. Standard Oil Shares "A".....	7 1/2	8 1/2
British Type Investors.....	60	80
Broad Street Invest.....	34.51	36.91
Bullock.....	27 1/2	29 1/2
Century Shares.....	25.41	27.33
Chartered Investors.....	10	
Chartered Investors pf.....	90	
Consolidated Inv. Tr. com.....	33 1/2	34 1/2
Consolidated Inv. Tr. wts.....	3 1/2	4 1/2
Corporate Trust AA (mod.).....	3.58	
Corporated Trust accum. (mod.).....	3.58	
Deposited Bank, N. Y., A.....	2.41	
Deposited Insurance Shares A.....	3.35	
Deposited Insurance Shares B.....	3.35	
Diversified Trust C.....	5.00	
Diversified Trust D.....	7.15	7.95
Dividend Shares.....	1.91	2.06
Equity Corp. of Del. pf.....	38.24	38.63
Fidelity Fund.....	26.53	28.63
Fiscal Fund (Bank).....	3.60	3.92
Fiscal Fund (Insurance).....	3.82	4.15
Fundamental Investors.....	23.68	25.00
Fundamental Trust Shares.....	6.16	6.88
Incorporated Investors.....	24.73	

Alabama Gt. South. R. R.
 Common & Preferred

Mississippi Central R. R.

St. Louis Bridge
 1st & 2nd Preferred

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy

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Remington Rand
"B" Rights

McDONNELL & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange
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INVESTMENT TRUST SECURITIES (Cont.)

Key.	Bid.	Offer.
Independence Trust Shares.....	3.22	
Investors Fund, C.....	15.27	16.20
Maryland Fund.....	9.71	10.64
Massachusetts Investors Trust.....	27.75	29.44
Mutual Investors.....	15.75	17.21
Nationwide Securities, B.....	4.42	4.52
Nationwide Voting Shares.....	2.00	2.16
National Investors (Md.).....	7.11	7.36
North American Bond Trust, cts.....	59 1/2	63 1/2
North American Trust Shrs., 1955.....	3.45	
North American Trust Shrs., 1956.....	3.39	
North American Trust Shrs., 1958.....	3.19	
Plymouth Fund.....	.89	1.00
Premier Shares.....	4 1/2	4 3/4
Primary Trust Shares.....	2.65	3.00
Quarterly Income.....	17.47	19.14
Republic Investors Fund (new).....	1.45	1.60
Selected Am. Shares.....	14.59	15.90
Spencer Trust Fund.....	20.93	21.58
Standard Utilities.....	84	91
Super Corp. Am. C.....	7.82	
Super Corp. A.A. BB.....	2.70	
Supervised Shares.....	14.19	15.43
Trustee Standard Invest., C.....	3.04	
Trustee Standard Invest., D.....	2.88	
Trusted Amer. Bank B.....	90	1.00
Trusted Indus. Shares.....	1.46	1.62
Useps, A.....	17 1/2	17 1/2
Useps, B.....	2.59	2.69
Useps, C.....	19.45	21.33
Wisconsin Investment Co. com.....	3 1/2	4 1/2

INVESTMENT BANKING

Bancamerica-Blair.....	10 1/2	11 1/2
Central National, A.....	44	47
Central National, B.....	6	9
First Boston Corp.....	33 1/2	34 1/2
Huron Holding.....	70	1.08
Schoelkopf Hut P.....	4 1/2	5 1/2

RAILROAD STOCKS

2 Alabama Great Southern com.....	77 1/2	79 1/2
2 Alabama Great Southern pf.....	87	91
2 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	95	105
2 Cin. N. Ori. & Tex. Pac. com.....	360	390
2 Cin. N. Ori. & Tex. Pac. pf.....	114	118
2 Cin. Union Term. 5% pf.....	107	112
2 Northern Sec.....	67	73
2 Northern Securities (100 shs.).....	80	
2 Tennessee Central Rwy. com.....	21	23
2 Virginian Railway com.....	173	
2 Western Maryland 1st pf.....	105	110

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ANALYSIS ON REQUEST

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60 Broad Street New York
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PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS

22 American States Util. pf.....	14	14 1/2
12 Arkansas Natural Gas, A.....	9 1/2	9 1/2
12 Cities Service common.....	3 1/2	4
59 Conn. Light & Power.....	60	61
59 Conn. Power.....	48 1/2	49 1/2
23 Denver Tramway pf.....	28	30
22 Gen. Water, C. & E. 8 1/2 pf.....	37	37 1/2
59 Hartford Electric Light.....	58	59
59 Hartford Gas.....	33	35
59 Holyoke Water Pr.....	280	295
21 Int. Util. Corp. \$3.50 pf.....	40 1/2	41 1/2
21 Key West Electric pf.....	OW	
21 Mass. Northeastern Transp. Co. v. t. c.....	25	
65 Milw. E. R. & L. 6% pf. (1921).....	97 1/2	99 1/2
9 Missouri Kansas Pipe Line \$5 par.....	7	8
21 Motor Transit common.....	7	8
22 National Gas & Electric common.....	1 1/2	2 1/2
15 New England Gas & El. \$5.50 pf.....	40	41
15 New Mexico Gas com.....	6 1/2	7 1/2
15 New Mexico Gas pf.....	40 1/2	42
15 Ohio Electric Co. pf.....	67	70
59 Southern New England Telephone.....	157	159
55 Springfield Gas Light.....	11	13
1 Twin State Gas & El. 7% pf. in.....	103	
142 United Pub. Util.....	1 1/2	1 1/2
65 Western Mass. Cos.....	35	35
65 Wisconsin Telephone 7% pf.....	116	118

TEL. AND TEL. STOCKS

Am Dist N J.....	123	125
Am Dist N J pf.....	126 1/2	128 1/2
Emp. & Bay State.....	62	
Franklin.....	40	45
Inter Ocean.....	100	
Mountain States.....	141	144
N Y Mutual.....	25	28
Pac & Atl U S.....	20	22
Peninsula.....	27 1/2	29 1/2
Peninsula pf, A.....	108 1/2	111
Rochester 1st pf.....	112	115
South & Atl.....	21	24
So. New Eng.....	156 1/2	158 1/2
Wisconsin pf, A.....	114	116 1/2

Tennessee Products Corporation

Common Stock

Analysis on request

Campagnoli & Company

41 Broad Street New York
 Telephone HAnover 2-3220

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCEL. STOCKS

16 American Distilling 5% pf.....	6 1/2	7
59 American Hardware.....	36 1/2	37 1/2
5 American Paper Goods pf.....	141	

ADVERTISEMENTS

Cooper River Bridge 6s
American Ins

1 1937